McAllister & Beaver

THE BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

ESTABLISHED IN 1869. "Let us see to it, that a Government of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not perish from the Earth."—A. LINCOLN. TERMS: $2.00 PER ANNUM.

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BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

BY EDWARD T. TUTEN.

Terms, $2.00 per annum in Advance

National Republican Ticket

FOR PRESIDENT,
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES,
of Ohio.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER,
of New York.

Pennsylvania Electoral Ticket.

ELECTORS AT LARGE.

Benjamin H. Brewster, of Philadelphia.
John W. Chalfant, of Allegheny.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

1 John Welsh	15 Miles L. Tracy
2 Henry Disston	16 S W Starkweather
3 Chris J Hoffman	17 Daniel J Moored
4 Chas T Jones	18 Jeremiah Lyons
5 Edwin A Fitley	19 William Hay
6 Benjamin Smith	20 Wm Cameron
7 J W Bernard	21 J B Donnelly
8 Jacob Knabb	22 Daniel O'Neill
9 John B Warfel	23 William Nebb
10 Joseph Thomas	24 A B Bergner
11 Ario Pardee	25 Sam M Jackson
12 Lewis Pughe	26 Jas Westerman
13 Ed S Silliman	27 W W Wilber
14 William Calder	

Republican Convention!

The Republicans of Centre county will meet in their respective election districts on

SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 26, 1876,

and elect delegates to the county convention to be held at Bellefonte on Tuesday, August 29, for the purpose of nominating two candidates for the Legislature, two candidates for the office of Associate Judge, and the appointment of Congressional and Senatorial Conferees.

The Convention will meet in Reynolds' Hall at 2 o'clock P. M. The delegates from each election district will be kind enough to furnish the Chairman at that time a full list of names of active Republicans in each election district, to serve on the Vigilance Committees so that the organization may be perfected at once.

JOHN G. LOVE,
Chairman County Committee.

THE Inflationist of the future has been discovered. He is the editor of the Canon City *Avalanche*. A loquacious agent with a Grecian nose, long hair, and a diamond pin, called at the office with a patent fastener, by which a clothes line would be set in order in two minutes instead of twelve. "This saves you," said the agent, "ten minutes every week, five hundred and twenty minutes every year, and just eighteen days in fifty years. At three dollars a day you have fifty-four dollars that this fastener is actually worth to any man who expects to live his time out, and I only charge you four dollars, leaving you fifty dollars clear gain." This mathematical demonstration turned the scale. The editor decided to purchase the clothesline fastener. "Just consider that one fastener," he remarked to the agent. "It's worth fifty-four dollars," he continued blandly; "but seeing it's you, take it along for forty. We owe you four dollars, and that leaves thirty-six coming to us. If you haven't got the money with you, you can send it by draft or post-office order, or pay it in circus tickets—we are not going to be hard on you." The peddler was somewhat dazed. It was the germ of a new financial policy. Let the Government require the bondholders to pay at once into the Treasury what it will itself owe them fifty years hence, circus tickets being a legal tender.

THUS far the political campaign has been "tame" in this county. The Democrats have made their nominations and the Republicans will light their camp fires on Tuesday the 29th day of the present month, after which the ball ought to open in real earnest. As soon as both parties have put on the paint and taken the war path, things will be lively. Soon the strains of martial music will strike the ear nightly, and the glare of the flickering torch illuminate our streets as the campaign clubs "go marching on."

The Letters of Acceptance from the Democratic Nominees—Their Silence Upon the Southern Outrages.

Upon the inside of this issue can be found the letters of Samuel Jones Tilden and Thomas A. Hendricks, accepting the nomination of the Democracy for the offices of President and Vice-President of the United States. We have not the room to criticise them fully, nor, indeed, is it necessary. Tilden's letter is hard to understand, as it no doubt was intended to be, and many of our readers perhaps will not feel inclined to wade through its dry and prosy details. There are one or two points, however, which we wish to notice, and we may give it some further attention as the campaign progresses.

Far from condemning the Hamburg massacre and the spirit of the Southern Democracy which produces all such murderous outbreaks against those of opposite political opinions, Messrs. Tilden and Hendricks are singularly reticent in their letters of acceptance with regard to the outrages which have so long threatened the peace and prosperity of the South. There is much in Tilden's letter that tends to incite his political brethren in the South to rebellion against the "systematic and insupportable" governments imposed upon them, and to the repudiation of the funded debts of the Southern States, the existence of which debts he characterizes as a "public discredit" inflicted upon them by "ignorant and dishonest administration." His declaration that to protect all citizens, whatever their former condition, in every political and personal right, he would not fail, if elected, to exercise the powers with which the laws and the Constitution of our country clothed its chief magistrate, really amounts to but little when we reflect that the Constitution as construed and interpreted by an irreconcilable Bourbon Democrat gives to the colored people and their Republican allies in the South, who have imposed upon Tilden's Southern friends nothing but systematic and insupportable misgovernment, but few political and personal rights which he is bound to respect.

In justice to Mr. Hendricks, who seems to be less of a political trickster than Mr. Tilden, it must be admitted that he plainly recognizes "the strife between sections and between races," yet his frankness in this matter quite astonishes us after finding no allusion whatever to the subject in Mr. Tilden's letter. Mr. Hendricks has not forgotten or does not purposely ignore the hundreds of slaughters for difference of political opinions which have occurred in the South within the last few years. But does he condemn the bloodshed which results from this strife between races? Does he repudiate it? Does he demand the punishment of the wicked men who caused it? No. And what is his remedy for a political and social evil of such magnitude? It is to turn over this government into the hands of the very men in part who have perpetrated these crimes. He says these crimes, this strife between the sections and between races, "will cease as soon as the power for evil is taken away from the party that makes political gain out of scenes of violence and bloodshed, and the Constitutional authority is placed in the hands of men whose political welfare requires that peace and good order shall be preserved everywhere." The remedy is that "the power for evil"—whatever that may mean—is to be taken away from Republicans and placed in the hands of Democrats.

It does not seem to have occurred to Mr. Hendricks' mind that the most effectual way to prevent Republicans from making "political gain out of scenes of violence and bloodshed" would be for Southern Democrats to desist from their murderous practices. If their "political welfare requires that peace and good order shall be preserved everywhere," the sooner they begin to preserve peace and good order, the better it will be both for themselves and those of opposite sections or races, as well as for the political welfare of their party, whether it be in power or out of power. The practice of peace and good will towards their political opponents might even be of considerable benefit to the Democratic party in their efforts to get into power, but they do not seem to see the matter in that light. They prefer to kill the negroes who have assisted in giving them such "insupportable" governments and to let the Republicans make all the political gain that is possible out of the scenes of violence and bloodshed which they enact. Would it not be better for all parties concerned that the "power for evil" which the Democrats exercise should be laid aside at once and never again resumed?

Unjust Appraisment.

Levi Womer is the post-master at Julian. He formerly kept a little candy shop and worked at making shoes. During haying and harvest he has been working out among the farmers to replenish his purse, while his wife has attended to the office and sold ice-cream. She informed our agent that she had paid a tax, levied by the mercantile appraiser, which she thought was unjust. When she stated the facts, she was informed that she had paid a tax which she had no right to pay. But this is the way the people pay for Democratic rule in this county. Our very wise board of Commissioners are to blame for the whole trouble. They appointed a man mercantile appraiser who is about as fit for the position as hell is fit for a powder magazine. As a result of this senseless action on their part there are four hundred dollars of illegal taxes assessed upon the people of this county in this one particular way, and this tax against Levi Womer is among the number. This is robbery, and each one of these men are guilty, indirectly, of having robbed this man out of the amount of that tax, viz. $8 33. This unjust robbery ought not to be submitted to by anybody, but it is exceptionally hard upon this poor man and wife—industrious, honest people, who are trying every turn they can think of to earn an honest living, and if the voters of Centre county could have heard this poor woman tell her story, with tears in her eyes, as our agent did, they would rise up in indignation and condemn such imbecile official action.

Had this man not paid this unjust tax he need not have paid it; but, being an honest man, and although poor, being desirous to discharge every just obligation, he gathered together the money from their scanty pile, and paid his part for the luxury of having a Board of Commissioners in this county that absolutely know nothing. And then the tow-headed boy we have in the treasurer's office, while acknowledging that he has four hundred dollars of unjust claims to collect, says they must be paid, because he will be responsible to the State! Ah, ha! he indeed! The idea of his being responsible for anything!

To show the stupidity of this whole business, we will here state that they taxed 'Squire Chrissman, of Snow Shoe, who has not been in business for about two years. But we do not believe they will collect it from the 'Squire. He knows the law, and knowing, won't be fooled. The idea of taxing this man and woman $8 33 for keeping the post-office and selling a little ice-cream to the young ladies and gents of Julian. It must be a very heavy percentage upon their season's profits.

How long, Oh, Lord! how long will the people of this county walk up to the polls and vote such men as this into office? This is but another job on a par with their former action in awarding the contract for printing. In fact all their official acts have been about as senseless as the conduct spoken of above. Is it possible that they receive a divy? Are these four hundred dollars of illegal taxes really turned over to the State? Are these men knaves or fools? These are questions that might very properly be asked by the people; but could they be answered satisfactorily?—that is the question.

They were Either Dishonest Then or Now.

The Democracy of this county and state adopt new principles and reject them again with as much ease as a man would put on and take off an old coat. Last year they were yelling loudly for inflation; more greenbacks was the cry all over the state, and the *Watchman* was especially earnest and sure that the only remedy for all our troubles was the unlimited issue of more paper money, until money became cheap and plenty again, and every laboring man had his pocket full. But hardly a year has passed, and we see these same men, and their mouthpiece, the *Watchman*, holding aloft a banner inscribed all over with hard money and contraction, and supporting a man for President whom last year they denounced as a trickster, a money shaver, and a broken down political demagogue. Such action as this does not seem to be very consistent. Yet this is exactly the position of the Democracy of this State at the present time. We see by our Western exchanges that some Western Democrats are not so easily persuaded to be one thing to-day and another to-morrow; and the inflation ticket headed by Cooper and Cary finds there a great many consistent men who are its supporters. Now if the Democrats of this state and county were really what they pretended to be last fall, and are honest men, how can they do less than join with their Western brothers and vote for Cooper and Cary, to be the next President and Vice-President of the Republic, or will they, by their action, admit that as a body they are dishonest, that they have no principles, that their object is not for the good of the Republic, but only to win a party triumph, and that their cry for soft-money last fall was a dulusion and a snare? Why do not some of these men be consistent and organize Cooper Clubs, and go to work in earnest for the triumph of their cause, if it is right? If it was right last fall, then this is their plain duty to themselves and their country, but if the rank and file of the Democracy are wholly corrupt, and as patriots dishonest as we suppose they are, then will they rate party above patriotism, and vote for the man whom they have so short time ago denounced as a dishonest political trickster.

SAMUEL J. RANDALL, the chairman of the Committee of Appropriations, has been active in season and out of season in his efforts to establish a reputation as a great reformer. After his defeat as a candidate for the Speakership, and his appointment as chief of the committee which he controls, he aspired to the post of dictator, and has claimed the allegiance of his fellow Democrats in the House. This offensive assumption was recognized for awhile, but the time came when "forbearance ceased to be a virtue." His fellow Representatives have commenced "kicking" against Samuel's leadership.

Randall vauntingly proclaimed, at the opening of the session, that he would reduce the expenses of running the departments millions of dollars. He has lost sight of the requirements for the proper administration of the Government, and sought to obstruct it in every way. This perversity has at length culminated in the disgust of his associates. Senator Bayard pronounces him a marplot, having but one leading idea, and that is to ruin, if he cannot rule.

We now have it that Randall's unpopularity as a leader in the House has reached his constituents, who give evident signs of a determination to dispense with his services hereafter. This coersed close of a public life would be a merited reward for a demagogue.

—Major D. Washbangh, one of the Republican candidates for the Legislature in Bedford county, was a member of the House as early as 1840. He was elected in the spring of that year to fill a vacancy caused by the expulsion of T. B. McElwee, one of the members from Bedford county, and occupied a seat for the remainder of the session.

Political Notes.

—"Reducing the Republican majority," is what the Southern Democrats call the Hamburg massacre.

—A sensible countryman. Judge Countryman, of Otsego county, New York, is out for Hayes and Wheeler.

—The thirsty members of the Democratic party are now shouting for "Tilden and Ten-drinks." That's the ticket for every whiskey-tarian.

—Tilden has a habit of keeping his eyes bent in different directions. The eye with which he sees is bent on the Presidency, and the blind eye on reform.

—The New York *Tribune* says of the Belknap impeachment case that "if justice has been cheated in the result, it is due to the bungling management of Mr. Clymer and his committee."

—Tilden is reported as being greatly elated over the result of the late election in Alabama. "Alabama" is an Indian word signifying "Here we rest." If Tilden does not now perceive its significance, he will in November.

—Now it is said the New York police are breaking up the gambling dens that infest that city. But no mention is made of John Morrissey's high-toned Saratoga gambling hell, which is being run at full blast in the interest of Tilden, Hendricks and "Reform."

—Four of the candidates upon the Democratic State ticket of Indiana have already been compelled to step down and out, and now the Indianapolis *Journal* has information that warrants it in saying that another candidate will soon be required to withdraw. "Reform is necessary."

—It is a singular fact that all the charges which effect the personal integrity of Tilden were originally made by Democrats. They are not of Republican origin. The Cincinnati *Enquirer*, the New York *Express* and Mr. Edgerton, of Indiana, furnish both the charges and the proof for every one of them.

—The Toronto *Globe* has made a careful study and analysis of the Tilden and Hendricks letters. The conclusion arrived at is that the letters "are trimming documents, well enough fitted to catch stray votes, and even to make opposing parties believe that the writers are in their favor. The attempt to say yes and no is, however, rather too transparent, and will, we fancy, weaken rather than otherwise the Democratic chances of success." The *Globe* gets the situation exactly.

—The Chilton county *Courier*, one of the best known Democratic papers in Alabama, contains the following statement. It needs no comment: "Bill Taylor, one of the two negroes arrested at Verbena for burglary, escaped from Constable Cook while that officer was bringing him to jail at this place. Sheriff Campbell chased him with bounds into Autauga county, but the dogs, having previously been on the trail of some black convicts who escaped from Morris, Jackson & Co., gave out, and the chase had to be abandoned.

—An enterprising countryman has been cheating the Democrats of Lancaster city. He has been selling to Democrats a number of birds which he warranted to be half grown bald eagles. They were eagerly purchased, so that by fall they would be in full feather and ornament processions and public meetings. They were all to be taught to scream for Tilden, Hendricks and reform. An investigation proved that these young eagles were buzzards. Thus do "coming events cast their shadows before." If the Democrats elect their ticket next fall, a contingency not at all likely, the American eagle will be changed into a buzzard for four years. The change would be emblematical of that party.

—Now that the President has signed the bill appropriating $2,000,000 for the completion of the Washington Monument, the National Monument Society have had a meeting accepting the conditions of the act, and the Secretary ordered to advise the Government. By the provisions of the bill under the control of a Commission of U. S. Engineers, the sum of $571,000 per annum is appropriated for this object, after said society has passed over to the Government all title, papers, &c., until the sum of $2,000,000 is used, or the monument completed. The society has existence as an adjunct for the purpose of furnishing information, receiving bequests, &c. It deserves much credit for keeping alive interest in this matter during past years.

—Have you ever drank "Peruvian Beer?" It is cool and refreshing. Sold only at Green's.

—I wish I was an angel
And stood at Heaven's door,
Dressed in a new suit of clothing,
Bought at Newman's new Eagle clothing store.

Go there and get bargains. In Sands' building, Allegheny street, sign of the big eagle.

—Joseph Wolf, of Bellefonte, is a new subscriber, and we hope will stay with us long enough to be considered a very old one some time in the future. He is in the employ of the Snow Shoe Railroad Company, and is an honest, industrious man. He is a good Republican, and pays for his paper in advance.

—We call the attention of our readers to the new advertisement of Albert Kauth, who keeps one of the very best bakeries in town. It is said of him that he makes the best bread in town, and always gives full weight and measure. Call on Mr. Kauth and we are satisfied you will find all we have stated about him true, and you will also find him gentlemanly and attentive.

—The very best lot of peaches that we have seen are on the lot of Thomas Rhoads, on Lamb street. He has eight trees, and they are completely loaded down with fruit. Mr. Rhoads' propertp is situated on the east end of Lamb street, and from it a beautiful view is obtained of the surrounding country for miles. The lot is 40x200 feet, and has a house and all the necessary outbuildings upon it. There is also an unfinished house at the end of the lot. It is a very desirable property, and we understand that it could be bought for something less than three thousand dollars. Any one desiring a property, would do well to take a look at this.

OCCULTATION OF SATURN.—About half-past ten o'clock a week ago last Sunday night, there was an occultation of the planet Saturn by the moon, the planet remaining concealed nineteen minutes. The impression was in the north-east quadrant of the moon, and the emersion in the north-west quadrant. At the time of occultation the moon was nearly full. A second eclipse of Saturn by the moon will take place on Saturday night, September 2nd, or rather about 3 o'clock Sunday morning, September 3d. These occurrences coming so near together are considered remarkable.

THE Democrats have carried Alabama by an increased majority. How they accomplished the feat is told in the following, kept standing in large capitals at the head of the editorial columns of the *State*, a leading Democratic organ of the South:

"Let it be known before the election that the farmers have agreed to spot every radical negro, and treat him as an enemy for all time to come. The Democrats have determined to withdraw all employment from their enemy. Let this fact be known."

The rebels of the South mean to carry every State in that section for Tilden and Hendricks if they can. No matter what means are required, they are equal to the occasion.

—Says a Washington dispatch, "and now the House committee on accounts, after an investigation of the affairs of the House document room, are compelled to admit the disappearance of several thousand of the most valuable documents, such as the revised statutes, the medical history of the war, etc., which cost from three to fifteen dollars a volume. Fletcher, in charge, says they were sent to Randall's constituents. This Randall denies. The fact is, these thefts were commenced, as it appears, but a few weeks after these Democratic reformers took possession. The books stolen aggregate in value about $10,000. The Democratic committee are trying to suppress the news.

THE *Banner*, a Democratic paper published at Vermont, Indiana, asks the following pertinent question: "Did anybody ever lose any farms, or land, or money on account of the swindling of a railroad corporation known as the Fort Wayne and Southern Railroad, also as the Indiana Railroad? Would such persons like to know who the men are that perpetrated the swindle? If they will go to the Jennings County Recorder's office and examine Mortgage Record E, page 332, they will find that Sam. J. Tilden, Democratic candidate for President, is the Trustee through whom the swindles of that corporation were perpetrated."

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

THE LONG EXPECTED LETTERS AT LAST.

Samuel J. Tilden's Letter of Acceptance.

Thomas A. Hendricks' Letter Accepting the Democratic Nomination for Vice-President.

ALBANY, July 31st, 1876.

GENTLEMEN: When I had the honor to receive a personal delivery of your letter on behalf of the Democratic National Convention, held on the 28th of June, at St. Louis, advising me of my nomination as the candidate for the constituency represented by that body for the office of President of the United States, I answered that, at my earliest convenience, and in conformity with usage, I would prepare and transmit to you a formal acceptance. I now avail myself of the first interval in unavoidable occupations to fulfill that engagement.

The Convention, before making its nominations, adopted a Declaration of Principles, which, as a whole, seems to me a wise exposition of the necessities of our country, and of the reforms needed to bring back the government to its true functions, to restore purity of administration, and to renew the prosperity of the people. But some of these reforms are so urgent that they claim more than a passing approval.

REFORM IN PUBLIC EXPENSE.

The necessity of a reform "in the scale of public expense—Federal, State and Municipal,"—and "in the modes of Federal taxation," justifies all the prominence given to it in the Declaration of the St. Louis Convention.

The present depression in all the business and industries of the people, which is depriving labor of its employment, and carrying want into so many homes, has its principal cause in excessive governmental consumption. Under the illusions of a specious prosperity, engendered by the false policies of the Federal government, a waste of capital has been going on ever since the peace of 1865, which could only end in universal disaster.

The federal taxes of the last eleven years reach the gigantic sum of forty-five hundred millions. Local taxation has amounted to two-thirds as much more. The vast aggregate is not less than seventy-five hundred millions.

This enormous taxation followed a civil conflict that had greatly impaired our aggregate wealth, and had made a prompt reduction of expenses indispensable.

It was aggravated by most unscientific and ill-adjusted methods of taxation that increased the sacrifices of the people far beyond the receipts of the treasury.

It was aggravated, moreover, by a financial policy which tended to decrease the energy, skill and economy of production, and the frugality of private consumption, and induced miscalculation in business and an unremunerative use of capital and labor.

Even in prosperous times, the daily wants of industrious communities press closely upon their daily earnings. The margin of possible national savings is at best a small percentage of national earnings. Yet now for these eleven years governmental consumption has been a larger proportion of the national earnings than the whole people can possibly save even in prosperous times for all new investments.

The consequence of these errors are now a present public calamity. But they were never doubtful, never invisible. They were necessary and inevitable, and were foreseen and depicted when the waves of that fictitious prosperity ran highest. In a speech made by me on the 24th of September, 1868, it was said of these taxes:

> They bear heavily upon every man's income, upon every industry and every business in the country, and year by year they are destined to press still more heavily, unless we arrest the system that gives rise to them. It was comparatively easy when values were doubling under repeated issues of legal tender paper money, to pay out of the froth of our growing and apparent wealth these taxes, but when values recede and sink towards their natural scale the taxgatherer takes from us not only our income not only our profits, but also a portion of our capital. * *
>
> I do not wish to exaggerate or alarm: I simply say that we cannot afford the costly and ruinous policy of the Radical majority of Congress. We cannot afford that policy towards the South. We cannot afford the magnificent and oppressive centralism into which our government is being converted. We cannot afford the present magnificent scale of taxation.

To the Secretary of the Treasury, I said, early in 1866:

> There is no royal road for a government more than for an individual or a corporation. What you want to do now is to cut down your expenses and live within your income. I would give all the legerdemain of finance and financiering—I would give the whole of it for the old, homely maxim, "Live within your income."

This reform will be resisted at every step, but it must be pressed persistently. We see to-day the immediate representatives of the people in one branch of Congress, while struggling to reduce expenditures, compelled to confront the menace of the Senate and the Executive that unless the objectionable appropriations be consented to, the operations of the government thereunder shall suffer detriment or cease. In my judgment, an amendment of the Constitution ought to be devised separating into distinct bills the appropriations for the various departments of the public service, and excluding from each bill all appropriations for other objects, and all independent legislation. In that way alone can the revisory power of each of the two houses and of the Executive be preserved and exempted from the moral duress which often compels assent to objectionable appropriations, rather than stop the wheels of government.

THE SOUTH.

An accessory cause enhancing the distress in business is to be found in the systematic and insupportable government imposed on the States of the South. Besides the ordinary effects of ignorant and dishonest administration, it has inflicted upon them enormous issues of fraudulent bonds, the scanty avails of which were wasted or stolen, and the existence of which is a public discredit, tending to bankruptcy or repudiation. Taxes, generally oppressive in some instances have confiscated the entire income of property, and totally destroyed its marketable value. It is impossible that these evils should not react upon the prosperity of the whole country.

The nobler motives of humanity concur with the material interests of all in requiring that every obstacle be removed to a complete and durable reconciliation between kindred populations once unnaturally estranged, on the basis recognized by the St. Louis platform, of the "Constitution of the United States, with its amendments universally accepted as a final settlement of the controversies which engendered civil war."

But, in aid of a result so beneficent, the moral influence of every good citizen, as well as every governmental authority, ought to be exerted, not alone to maintain their just equality before the law, but likewise to establish a cordial fraternity and good will among citizens, whatever their race or color, who are now united in the one destiny of a common self-government. If the duty shall be assigned to me, I should not fail to exercise the powers with which the laws and the constitution of our country clothe its chief magistrate, to protect all its citizens, whatever their former condition, in every political and personal right.

CURRENCY REFORM.

"Reform is necessary," declares the St. Louis Convention, "to establish a sound currency, restore the public credit and maintain the national honor;" and it goes on to "demand a judicious system of preparation by public economies, by official retrenchments, and by wise finances, which shall enable the nation soon to assure the whole world of its perfect ability and its perfect readiness to meet any of its promises at the call of the creditor entitled to payment."

The object demanded by the Convention is a resumption of specie payments on the legal tender notes of the United States. That would not only "restore the public credit" and "maintain the national honor," but it would "establish a sound currency" for the people.

The methods by which this object is to be pursued, and the means by which it is to be attained, are disclosed by what the Convention demanded for the future, and by what it denounced in the past.

BANK NOTE RESUMPTION.

Resumption of specie payments by the government of the United States on its legal tender notes would establish specie payments by all the banks, on all their notes. The official statement, made on the 12th of May, shows that the amount of the bank notes was three hundred millions, less twenty millions held by themselves. Against these two hundred and eighty millions of notes, the banks held one hundred and forty-one millions of legal tender notes, or a little more than fifty per cent. of their amount. But they also hold on deposit in the Federal Treasury, as security for these notes, bonds of the United States, worth in gold about three hundred and sixty millions, available and current in all the foreign money markets. In resuming, the banks, even if it were possible for all their notes to be presented for payment, would have five hundred millions of specie funds to pay two hundred and eighty millions of notes, without contracting their loans to their customers, or calling on any private debtor for payment. Suspended banks, undertaking to resume, have usually been obliged to collect from needy borrowers the means to redeem excessive issues and to provide reserves. A vague idea of distress is, therefore, often associated with the process of resumption. But the conditions which caused distress in those former instances do not now exist.

The government has only to make good its own promises and the banks can take care of themselves without distressing anybody. The government is, therefore, the sole delinquent.

LEGAL TENDER RESUMPTION.

The amount of the legal tender notes of the United States now outstanding is less than three hundred and seventy millions of dollars, besides thirty-four millions of dollars of fractional currency. How shall the government make these notes at all times as good as specie?

It has to provide, in reference to the mass which would be kept in use by the wants of business, a central reservoir of coin, adequate to the adjustment of the temporary fluctuations of the international balances, and as a guaranty against transient drains artificially created by panic or by speculation.

It has also to provide for the payment in coin of such fractional currency as may be presented for redemption, and such inconsiderate portions of the legal tenders as individuals may, from time to time, desire to convert for special use, or in order to lay by in coin their little stores of money.

RESUMPTION NOT DIFFICULT.

To make the coin now in the treasury available for the objects of this reserve, to gradually strengthen and enlarge that reserve, and to provide for such other exceptional demands for coin as may arise, does not seem to me a work of difficulty. If wisely planned and discreetly pursued, it ought not to cost any sacrifice to the business of the country. It should tend, on the contrary, to a revival of hope and confidence. The coin in the treasury on the 30th of June, including what is held against coin certificates, amounted to nearly seventy-four millions. The current of precious metals which has flowed out of our country for the eleven years from July 1, 1865, to June 30, 1876, averaging nearly seventy-six millions a year, was eight hundred and thirty-two millions in the whole period, of which six hundred and seventeen millions were the product of our own mines.

To amass the requisite quantity, by intercepting from the current flowing out of the country, and by acquiring from the stocks which exist abroad without disturbing the equilibrium of foreign money markets, is a result to be easily worked out by practical knowledge and judgment.

With respect to whatever surplus of legal tenders the wants of business may fail to keep in use, and which, in order to save interest, will be returned for redemption, they can either be paid or they can be funded. Whether they continue as currency, or be absorbed into the vast mass of securities held as investments, is merely a question of the rate of interest they draw. Even if they were to remain in their present form, and the government were to agree to pay on them a rate of interest, making them desirable as investments, they would cease to circulate and take their place with government, state, municipal and other corporate and private bonds, of which thousands of millions exist among us. In the perfect ease with which they can be changed from currency into investments lies the only danger to be guarded against in the adoption of general measures intended to remove a clearly ascertained surplus; that is, the withdrawful of any which are not a permanent excess beyond the wants of business. Even more mischievous would be any measure which affects the public imagination with the fear of an apprehended scarcity. In a community were credit is so much used, fluctuations of values and vicissitudes in business are largely caused by the temporary beliefs of men even before those beliefs can conform to ascertained realities.

AMOUNT OF NECESSARY CURRENCY.

The amount of the necessary currency, at a given time, cannot be determined arbitrarily, and should not be assumed on conjecture. That amount is subject to both permanent and temporary changes. An enlargement of it, which seemed to be durable, happened at the beginning of the civil war by a substituted use of currency in place of individual credits. It varies with certain states of business. It fluctuates with considerable regularity at different seasons of the year. In the Autumn, for instance, when buyers of grain and other agricultural products begin their operations, they usually need to borrow capital or circulating credits by which to make their purchases, and want these funds in currency capable of being distributed in small sums among numerous sellers. The additional need of currency at such times is five or more per cent. of the whole volume, and, if a surplus beyond what is required for ordinary use does not happen to have been on hand at the money centers, a scarcity of currency ensues, and also a stringency in the loan market.

It was in reference to such experiences that in a discussion of this subject, in my annual message to the New York Legislature of January 5, 1875, the suggestion was made that;

"The federal government is bound to redeem every portion of its issues which the public do not wish to use. Having assumed to monopolize the supply of currency, and enacted exclusions against everybody else, it is bound to furnish all which the wants of business require. * * * "The system should passively allow the volume of circulating credits to ebb and flow, according to the ever-changing wants of business. It should imitate, as closely as possible, the natural laws of trade, which it has superseded by artificial contrivances." And in a similar discussion, in my message of January 4, 1866, it was said that resumption should be effected "by such measures as would keep the aggregate amount of the currency self-adjusting during all the process, without creating at any time an artificial scarcity, and without exciting the public imagination with alarms which impair confidence, contract the whole large machinery of credit, and disturb the natural operations of business."

MEANS OF RESUMPTION.

"Public economies, official retrenchments and wise finance" are the means which the St. Louis Convention indicates as provision for reserves and redemptions.

The best resource is a reduction of the expenses of the government below its income; for that imposes no new charge on the people.

If, however, the improvidence and waste which have conducted us to a period of falling revenues oblige us to supplement the results of economies and retrenchments by some resort to loans, we should not hesitate. The government ought not to speculate on its own dishonor, in order to save interest on its broken promises, which it still compels private dealers to accept at a fictitious par. The highest national honor is not only right, but would prove profitable. Of the public debt, nine hundred and eighty-five millions bear interest at six per cent. in gold, and seven hundred and twelve millions at five per cent. in gold. The average interest is 5.58 per cent.

A financial policy which should secure the highest credit, wisely availed of, ought gradually to obtain a reduction of one per cent. in the interest on most of the loans. A saving of one per cent. on the average would be seventeen millions a year in gold. That saving regularly invested at four and a half per cent. would, in less than thirty-eight years, extinguish the principal. The whole seventeen hundred millions of funded debt might be paid by this saving alone, without cost to the people.

PROPER TIME FOR RESUMPTION.

The proper time for resumption is the time when wise preparations shall have ripened into a perfect ability to accomplish the object with a certainty and ease that will inspire confidence, and encourage the reviving of business. The earliest time in which such a result can be brought about is the best. Even when the preparations shall have been matured, the exact date would have to be chosen with reference to the then existing state of trade and credit operations in our own country, the foreign commerce, and the condition of the exchanges with other nations. The specific measures and the actual date are matters of detail having reference to ever-changing conditions. They belong to the domain of practical administrative statesmanship. The captain of a steamer, about starting from New York to Liverpool, does not assemble a council over his ocean chart and fix an angle by which to lash the rudder for the whole voyage. A human intelligence must be at the helm to discern the shifting forces of the waters and the winds. A human hand must be on the helm to feel the elements day by day, and guide to a mastery over them.

PREPARATIONS FOR RESUMPTION.

Such preparations are everything. Without them, a legislative command fixing a day, an official promise fixing a day, are shams. They are worse—they are a snare and a delusion to all who trust them. They destroy all confidence among thoughtful men whose judgment will at last sway public opinion. An attempt to act on such a command or such a promise, without preparation, would end in a new suspension. It would be a fresh calamity, prolific of confusion, distrust and distress.

THE ACT OF JANUARY 14th, 1875.

The Act of Congress of the 14th of January, 1875, enacted that, on and after the 1st of January, 1879, the Secretary of the Treasury shall redeem in coin the legal tender notes of the United States on presentation at the office of the assistant treasurer in the city of New York. It authorized the secretary "to prepare and provide for" such resumption of specie payments by the use of any surplus revenues not otherwise appropriated; and by issuing, in his discretion, certain classes of bonds.

More than one and a half of the four years have passed. Congress and the President have continued ever since to unite in acts which have legislated out of existence every possible surplus applicable to this purpose.

The coin in the treasury claimed to belong to the government, had, on the 30th of June, fallen to less than 45 millions of dollars as against 59 millions on the 1st of January, 1875, and the availability of a part of that sum is said to be questionable. The revenues are falling faster than appropriations and expenditures are reduced, leaving the treasury with diminishing resources. The secretary has done nothing under his power to issue bonds.

The legislative command, the official promise fixing a day of resumption, have thus far been barren. No practical preparations towards resumption have been made. There has been no progress. There have been steps backward.

There is no necromancy in the operations of government. The homely maxims of every-day life are the best standards of its conduct. A debtor who should promise to pay a loan out of surplus income, yet be seen every day spending all he could lay his hands on in riotous living, would lose all character for honest veracity. His offer of a new promise or his profession as to the value of the old promise, would alike provoke derision.

RESUMPTION PLAN OF THE ST. LOUIS PLATFORM.

The St. Louis platform denounces the failure for eleven years to make good the promise of the legal tender notes. It denounces the omission to accumulate "any reserve for their redemption." It denounces the conduct "which, during eleven years of peace, has made no advances towards resumption, no preparation for resumption, but instead has obstructed resumption, by wasting our resources and exhausting all our surplus income, and while professing to intend a speedy return to specie payments, has annually enacted fresh hinderances thereto." And having first denounced the barrenness of the promise of a day of resumption, it next denounces that barren promise as a "hinderance" to resumption. It cannot be doubted that the substitution of a "system of preparation," without the promise of a day, for the worthless promise of a day without "a system of preparation" would be the gain of the substance of resumption in exchange for its shadow.

Nor is the denunciation unmerited of that improvidence which in the eleven years since the peace has consumed 4,500 millions of dollars, and yet could not afford to give the people a sound and stable currency. Two and a half per cent. on the expenditures of these eleven years, or even less, would have provided all the additional coin needful to resumption.

RELIEF TO BUSINESS DISTRESS.

The distress now felt by the people in all their business and industries, though it has its principal cause in the enormous waste of capital occasioned by the false policies of our government, has been greatly aggravated by the mismanagement of the currency. Uncertainty is the prolific parent of mischiefs in all business. Never were its evils more felt than now. Men do nothing, because they are unable to make any calculations on which they can safely rely. They undertake nothing, because they fear a loss in everything they would attempt. They stop and wait. The merchant dares not buy for the future consumption of his customers. The manufacturer dares not make fabrics which may not refund his outlay. He shuts his factory and discharges his workmen. Capitalists cannot lend on security they consider safe, and their funds lie almost without interest. Men of enterprise who have credit, or securities to pledge, will not borrow. Consumption has fallen below the natural limits of a reasonable economy. Prices of many things are under their range in frugal, specie-paying times before the civil war. Vast masses of currency lie in the banks unused. A year and a half ago the legal tenders were at their largest volume, and the twelve millions since retired have been replaced by fresh issues of fifteen millions a month, because they cannot find a profitable use for so many of their notes.

The public mind will no longer accept shams. It has suffered enough from illusions. An insincere policy increases distrust. An unstable policy increases uncertainty. The people need to know that the government is moving in the direction of ultimate safety and prosperity, and that it is doing so through prudent, safe and conservative methods, which will be sure to inflict no new sacrifice on the business of the country. Then the inspiration of new hope and well-founded confidence will hasten the restoring processes of nature, and prosperity will begin to return.

The St. Louis Convention concludes its expression in regard to the currency by a declaration of its convictions as to the practical results of the system of preparations it demands. It says: "We believe such a system, well devised, and, above all, intrusted to competent hands for execution, creating at no time an artificial scarcity of currency and at no time alarming the public mind into a withdrawal of that vaster machinery of credit by which ninety-five per cent. of all business transactions are performed—a system open, public, and inspiring general confidence would, from the day of its adoption, bring healing on its wings to all our harassed industries, set in motion the wheels of commerce, manufactures and the mechanic arts, restore employment to labor, and renew in all its natural sources the prosperity of the people."

The government of the United States, in my opinion, can advance to a resumption of specie payments on its legal tender notes by gradual and safe process tending to relieve the present business distress. If charged by the people with the administration of the executive office, I should deem it a duty so to exercise the powers with which it has been or may be invested by Congress as best and soonest to conduct the country to that beneficent result.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The convention justly affirms that Reform is necessary in the civil service, necessary to its economy and its efficiency, necessary in order that the ordinary employment of the public business may not be "a prize fought for at the ballot box, a brief reward of party zeal instead of posts of honor assigned for proved competency, and held for fidelity in the public employ." The convention wisely added that "Reform is necessaay even more in the higher grades of the public service. President, Vice President, Judges, Senators, Representatives, Cabinet Officers, these and all others in authority are the people's servants. Their offices are not a private perquisite; they are a public trust.

Two evils infest the official service of the Federal goverment.

One is the prevalent and demoralizing notion that the public service exists not for the business and benefit of the whole people, but for the interest of the office-holders, who are in truth but the servants of the people. Under the influence of this pernicous error public employments have been multiplied; the numbers of those gathered into the ranks of office-holders have been steadily increased beyond any possible requirement of the public business, while inefficiency, peculation, fraud, and malversation of the public funds, from the high places of power to the lowest, have overspread the whole service like a leprosy.

The other evil is the organization of the official class into the body of political mercenaries, governing the caucuses and dictating the nominations of their own party, and attemping to carry the elections of the people by undue influence and by immense corruption-funds systematically collected from the salaries or fees of officeholders. The official class in other countries, sometimes by its own weight and sometimes in alliance with the army, has been able to rule the unorganized masses even under universal suffrage. Here it has already grown into a gigantic power capable of stifling the inspirations of a sound public opinion, and of resisting an easy change of administration, until misgovernment becomes intolerable, and public spirit has been stung to the pitch of a civic revolution.

The first step in reform is the elevation of the standard by which the appointing power selects agents to execute official trust. Next in importance is a conscientious fidelity in the exercise of the authority to hold to account and displace untrustworthy or incapable subordinates. The public interest in an honest, skillful performance of official trust must not be sacrificed to the usufruct of the incumbents.

After these immediate steps, which will ensure the exhibition of better examples, we may wisely go on to the abolition of unnecessary offices, and, finally, to the patient, careful organization of a better civil service system, under the tests, wherever practicable, of proved competency and fidelity.

While much may be accomplished by these methods, it might encourage delusive expectations if I witheld here the expression of my conviction that no reform of the civil service in this country will be complete and permanent until its chief magistrate is constitutionally disqualified for re-election; experience having repeatedly exposed the futility of self-imposed restrictions by candidates or incumbents. Through this solemnity only can he be effectually delivered from his greatest temptation to misuse the power and patronage with which the Executive is necessarily charged.

CONCLUSION.

Educated in the belief that it is the first duty of a citizen of the republic to take his fair allotment of care and trouble in public affairs, I have, for forty years as a private citizen, fulfilled that duty. Though occupied in an unusual degree during all that period with the concerns of government, I have never acquired the habit of official life. When, a year and a half ago, I entered upon my present trust, it was in order to consummate reforms to which I had already devoted several of the best years of my life. Knowing as I do, therefore, from fresh experience, how great the difference is between gliding through an official routine and working out a reform of systems and policies, it is impossible for me to contemplate what needs to be done in the federal administration without an anxious sense of the difficulties of undertaking. If summoned by the suffrages of my countrymen to attempt this work, I shall endeavor, with God's help, to be the efficient instrument of their will.

SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

To Gen. JOHN A. MCCLERNAND, Chairman, Gen. W. B. FRANKLIN, Hon. J. J. ABBOTT, Hon. H. J. SPANNHORST, Hon. H. J. REDFIELD, Hon. F. S. LYON and others, Committee, etc.

GOV. HENDRICK'S LETTER.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 24, 1876.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, in which you have formally notified me of my nomination by the National Democratic Convention at St. Louis, as their candidate for the office of Vice-President of the United States. It is a nomination which I neither expected nor desired; and yet I recognize and appreciate the high honor done me by the Convention. The choice of such a body, pronounced with such unusual unanimity, and accompanied with so generous an expression of esteem and confidence ought to outweigh all merely personal desires and preferences of my own. It is with this feeling, and I trust also from a deep sense of public duty, that I now accept the nomination, and shall abide the judgment of my countrymen.

It would have been impossible for me to accept the nomination if I could not heartily endorse the platform of the convention. I am gratified, therefore, to be able unequivocally to declare that I agree in the principles, approve the policies, and sympathize with the purposes enunciated in that platform.

The institutions of our country have been sorely tried by the exigencies of civil war, and, since the peace, by a selfish and corrupt management of public affairs, which has shamed us before civilized mankind. By unwise and partial legislation every industry and interest of the people have been made to suffer; and in the Executive Departments of the Government, dishonesty, rapacity and venality have debauched the public service. Men known to be unworthy have been promtoed, while others have been degraded for fidelity to official duty. Public office has been made the means of private profit, and the country has been offended to see a class of men who boast the friendship of the sworn protectors of the State amassing fortunes by defrauding the public treasury and by corrupting the servants of the people. In such a crisis of the history of the country, I rejoice that the Convention at St. Louis has so nobly raised the standard of reform. Nothing can be well with us or with our affairs until the public conscience, shocked by the enormous evils and abuses which prevail, shall have demanded and compelled an unsparing reformation of our National Administration, "in its head and in its members." In such a reformation the removal of a single officer, even the President, is comparatively a trifling matter, if the system which he represents, and which has fostered him as he has fostered it, is suffered to remain. The President alone must not be made the scapegoat for the enormities of the system which infests the public service, and threatens the destruction of our institutions. In some respects I hold that the present executive has been the victim rather than the author of that vicious system. Congressional and party leaders have been stronger than the President. No one man could have created it, and the removal of no one man can amend it. It is thoroughly corrupt, and must be swept remorselessly away by the selection of a government composed of elements entirely new, and pledged to radical reform.

REFORM NEEDED.

The first work of reform must evidently be the restoration of the normal operation of the Constitution of the United States, with all its amendments. The necessities of war cannot be pleaded in a time of peace; the right of local self-government as guaranteed by the Constitution of the Union must be everywhere restored, and the centralized (almost personal) imperialism which has been practised must be done away, or the first principles of the republic will be lost.

Our financial system of expedients must be reformed. Gold and silver are the real standard of values, and our national currency will not be a perfect medium of exchange until it shall be convertible at the pleasure of the holders. As I have heretofore said, no one desires a return of specie payments more earnestly than I do; but I do not believe that it will or can be reached in harmony with the interests of the people by artificial measures for the contraction of the currency, any more than I believe that wealth or permanent prosperity can be created by an inflation of the currency. The laws of finance cannot be disregarded with impunity. The financial policy of the Government, if, indeed, it deserves the name of policy at all, has been in disregard of those laws, and therefore has disturbed commercial and business confidence, as well as hindered a return to specie payments. One feature of that policy was the resumption clause of the Act of 1875, which has embarrassed the country by the anticipation of a compulsory resumption for which no preparation has been made, and without any assurance that it would be practicable. The repeal of that clause is necessary that the natural operation of financial laws may be restored, that the business of the country may be relieved from its disturbing and depressing influence, and that a return to specie payments may be facilitated by the substitution of wiser and more prudent legislation, which shall mainly rely on a judicious system of public economies and official retrenchments, and above all on the promotion of prosperity in all the industries of the people.

I do not understand the repeal of the resumption clause of the Act of 1875 to be a backward step in our return to specie payments, but the recovery of a false step; and although the repeal may, for a time, be prevented, yet the determination of the Democratic party on this subject has now been distinctly declared. There should be no hindrances put in the way of a return to specie payments. "As such a hindrance," says the platform of the St. Louis Convention, "we denounce the resumption clause of the Act of 1875, and demand its repeal."

I thoroughly believe that by public economy, by official retrenchments, and by wise finance enabling us to accumulate the precious metals, resumption at an early period is possible, without producing an "artificial scarcity of currency," or disturbing public or commercial credit; and that these reforms, together with the restoration of pure government, will restore general confidence, encourage the useful investment of capital, furnish employment to labor, and relieve the country from the "paralysis of hard times."

OUR INDUSTRIES.

With the industries of the people there have been frequent interferences. Our platform truly says that many industries have been impoverished to subsidize a few. Our commerce has been degraded to an inferior position on the

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high seas; manufactures have been diminished; agriculture has been embarrassed, and the distress of the industrial classes demands that these things shall be reformed.

The burdens of the people must also be lightened by a great change in our system of public expenses. The profligate expenditures which increased taxation from five dollars per capita in 1860 to eighteen dollars in 1870 tells its own story of our need of fiscal reform.

Our treaties with foreign powers should also be revised and amended, in so far as they leave citizens of foreign birth in any particular less secure in any country on earth than they would be if they had been born on our own soil; and the iniquitous coolie system which, through the agency of wealthy companies, imports Chinese bondsmen, and establishes a specie of slavery, and interferes with the just rewards of labor on our Pacific coast, should be utterly abolished.

In the reform of our civil service, I heartily endorse that section of the platform which declares that the civil service ought not to be "subject to change at every election," and that it ought not to be made "the brief reward of party zeal," but ought to be awarded for proved competency and held for fidelity in the public employ." I hope never again to see the cruel and remorseless proscription for political opinions which has disgraced the administration of the last eight years. Bad as the civil service now is, as all know, it has some men of tried integrity and proved ability. Such men, and such men only, should be retained in office; but no mad should be retained on any consideration who has prostuted his office to the purpose of partisan intimidation or compulsion, or who has furnished money to corrupt the elections. This is done and has been done in almost every country of the laud. It is a blight upon the morals of the country, and ought to be reformed.

OUR SCHOOLS.

Of sectional contentions, and in respect to our common schools, I have only this to say: That in my judgment, the man or party that would involve our schools in political or sectarian controversy is an enemy to the schools. The common schools are safer under the protecting care of all the people than under the control of any party or sect. They must be neither sectarian nor partisan, and there must be neither division nor misappropriation of the funds for their support. Likewise I regard the man who would arouse or foster sectional animosities and antagonisms among his countrymen as a dangerous enemy to his country. All the people must be made to feel and know that once more there is established a purpose and policy under which all citizens of every condition, race and color, will be secure in the enjoyment of whatever rights the constitution and laws declare or recognize; and that in controversies that may arise the government is not a partisan, but, within its constitutional authority the just and powerful guardian of the rights and safety of all. The strife between the sections and between races will cease as soon as the power for evil is taken away from a party that makes political gain out of scenes of violence and bloodshed, and the constitutional authority is placed in the hands of men whose political welfare requires that peace and good order shall be preserved everywhere.

GOV. TILDEN.

It will be seen, gentlemen, that I am in entire accord with the platform of the Convention by which I have been nominated as a candidate for the office of Vice President of the United States. Permit me, in conclusion, to express my satisfaction at being associated with a candidate for the Presidency who is first among his equals as a representative of the spirit and of the achievements of reform. In his official career as the Executive of the great State of New York, he has, in a comparatively short period, reformed the public service and reduced the public burdens, so as to haae earned at once the gratitude of his State and the admiration of the country. The people know him to be thoroughly in earnest; he has shown himself to be possessed of powers and qualities which fit him, in an eminent degree, for the great work of reformation which this country now needs; and if he shall be chosen by the people to the high office of President of the United States, I believe that the day of his inaugurotion will be the beginning of a new era of peace, purity and prosperity in all departments of our government. I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

THOMAS A. HENDRICKS,

To the Hon. John A. McClernand, Chairman, and others of the committee of the National Democratic Convention.

To take the mildew from linen, mix soft soap with starch powdered, half the quantity of salt, and a piece of lemon, and lay it on both sides with a point brush; let it be in the open air—on grass is preferable—till the stain is removed.

About Apples.

Red-cheeked, rosy, or golden yellow, sometimes purple, speckled or green, or streaked with yellow or red, or, perhaps, touched with the exquisite tint known as maiden's blush; under these and multifarious graduations of color, nature puts her faithfullest, firmest-fleshed fruit, and we call it apple. It stands justly at the head of vegetable productions; it is an orb of tempting virtue; it spheres in limits that fit the hand, a bundle of earth's best flavors; it symbols the brain of vegetation, for it has nobility as well as beauty of appearance—a cranium suggesting wisdom, and an almost kissable face. As iron is rated among the metals, so the apple ranks among fruits. It is not the most luxurious or the most lucious for the moment, but it is the most durable, valuable, practical. All languages make room for its name, and, being always planted near the house, it equals the dog in its notoriety for human companionship. As the word *book* is appropriate as the fit name for the chief book of all, so *apple* sometimes stands for fruit in general. Scripture and geology, which have been supposed to differ about some things, agree as to its age, both placing its birth just a little before man's, as if were said, "Now the apple is born, it is time for man to be, who is destined to eat it." It is not Genesis, but tradition which makes it the apple that was put into Eve's hand, and afterwards into her own and Adam's mouths; but literature seems quite at unison in accepting this version of the matter. The unfortunate fruit, whatever it may have been, was said to be of the tree of knowledge; and, curiously enough, the apple has a very pertinent relation to the brain, stimulating its life and its activity, which it does by its immense endowment of phosphorus, in which element it is said to be richer than anything else in the vegetable kingdom. But phosphorus is not only brain supporting, it is *light-bringing*, and must thus contribute to knowledge.

The apple follows the belt of civililization—the zone of intellect—or else is followed by it. It is at any rate correlative, and we may well say

"Where thou art is clime for me!"

About this fruit how many fables clustre!

The familiar rne of Eris, who, simply because she was not invited to a wedding, threw an apble marked "To the Fairest," before Juno, Venus and Minerva, and so caused the Trojan war and its voluminous woes is familiar to every school-boy. Fleet-footed Atalanta, after vanquishing and killing so many of her suitors, was won by an apple. It was the apple, too, which was used, among other things, to tempt Tantalus. In the garden of the Hesperides were placed seeds from the apples which were brought by the earth-goddess as gifts to Juno, at the time of her nuptials with Jupiter; and I think these must have been among the beginning of wedding presents which have now grown into that irksome modern institution that includes nearly everything valuable in its list of offerings. But the apples of Juno, which were of course the best the earth could afford, it took three pretty women to guard; and when they forgot their trust so far as to go to eating them, required a many-headed hydra to do the duty; but Hercules, it seems, outwitted it. When Atlas slipped the world off his shoulders, and gave it to Hercules for a few of those apples, must we infer that he thought that there was nothing in the world of equal value? If he did so think, Hercules agreed with him, for he tossed back to Atlas the *worldly* bauble, and went on with his apple rejoicing. Homer names "apple trees bearing beautiful fruit" as one of the features of the famous gardens of Aicinous.

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SUITINGS, ETC, ETC.
The best selected stock of FINE
Ready Made Clothing
always on hand, at prices much below the common garments sold elsewhere.
The largest stock of
HATS, CAPS, & SHIRTS
in the county. Hats Wholesale and Retail at Wholesale Prices.
Farmers accommodated in
Trade for Grain
of All Kinds, at the Highest Market Price.
MONTGOMERY & CO.
Merchant Tailors & Clothiers,
v8-4-1y NO. 7 BROCKERHOFF ROW.

MERCHANT TAILORING.
NO. FOUR BROCKERHOFF ROW.
ALLEGHENY STREET,
BELLEFONTE, PENN'A
Just received by
WM. McCLELLAN,
a most complete stock of
CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES
AND VESTINGS;
which he is prepared to make to order in the latest and most fashionable style for men or boys.
Particular attention given to cutting and fitting.
He also keeps on hand a full line of
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
of every style and variety, consisting of hats and caps, straw goods, muslin or linen shirts, underclothing for summer or winter wear, suspenders, hose, neck-ties, collars, both paper and linen, handkerchiefs.
The best manufacture of Kid Gloves, a fu assortment of sizes, colors, etc., on hand.
WM. McCLELLAN,
No. 4 Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte, Pa.
5-12—tf

COLLECTOR'S SALE
BLANKS.
75 cts per hundred 12 cts per dozen.
Sent post paid to any address on receipt of price.

New York Store.

NEW YORK STORE,
W PRICES, will al
est! Have just open
DRY GOODS
lefonte. They are t
d or unadvertised p
nd examine our new
H. HERMAN &

Merchant Tailor.

WM. S. TRIPPLE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
McCAFFERTY'S NEW BUILDING,
Opposite Depot,
Has just received a large invoice of
GENTLEMENS'
FURNISHING GOODS.
of the latest styles,
FASHIONABLE SUITS
MADE TO ORDER AT
LOW CASH PRICES.
v5-12-1y

Hardware.

HARDWARE
NO. 5 BROCKERHOFF ROW
J & J. HARRIS,
SELL AT THE LOWEST PRICE
All sorts of
Forks,
Chains,
Shovels,
Axes,
Grindstones
Coal Oil Lamps,
Paints,
Oils,
Varnishes,
&c,
We hope by
STRICT ATTENTION TO BUSINESS
merit and receive a share of public patronage.
BUILDERS AND OTHERS
will find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock.
J. & J. HARRIS,
v5 No. 5 Brockerhoff Row.

Hotels.

RAIL ROAD HOUSE
Corner Front and Pine Street,
PHILIPSBURG, CENTRE CO. PA.
ROBERT LOYD, Prop't.
The best of Liquors and Segars constantly on hand. The table is well supplied with the best the market affords. v6n25-1y

MERCHANTS HOTEL,
CUMMINGS & MAUGLE,
FOURTH ST.
A FEW DOORS ABOVE MARKET,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
The accomodations at the "Merchants" are first class and prices moderate. 6-9-tf

Watches.

WATCHMAKER'S
REMOVAL.
F. C. RICHARDS
takes this opportunity to inform his friends that he has removed to the new building lately erected by Blanchard & McCafferty, next door to the office of Alexander & Co., on High St At his new store he has increased facilities for doing business and guarantees entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. Clocks, watches and jewelry repaired upon shortest notice. vol7-no6-tf

New York Store.

NEW YORK STORE,
ways be ahead. C
ed the largest and m
DRY GOODS,
oo busy to enumera
rices. All those wh
stock of Dry Goods
CO. (New York
Opposite the Bush

Scales.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES.

FAIRBANKS
THE STANDARD OF THE WORLD
Over 300 Modifications.
TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF EVERY BUSINESS
FAIRBANKS & EWING.
715 CHESTNUT ST. PHILADELPHIA.

Stoves and Tinware.

W. WETSLER,
DEALERS IN
STOVES
OF THE LATEST AND BEST IMPROVED PATTERNS
TIN WARE
MANUFACTURED FROM THE
BEST QUALITY OF TIN,
AND SOLD AS CHAEP IF NOT CHEAPER THAN AT ANY OTHER PLACE IN TOWN.
SPOUTING
a Specialty, and all orders attended to promptly and satisfactor
STORE OPPOSITE BUSH HOUSE, BELLEFONTE, PA.
5-33-tf

Publication.

FRAZIER'S
Guide Book to Philadelphia
AND THE
Centennial Exhibition.
Price reduced to TEN CENTS. Has the best map published, showing the location of 40 of the prominent places of interest on the Great Centennial Grounds. A better book than any of the 50 cent Guides published. Enclose price to JOHN W. FRAZIER, 430 Walnut street, Philadelphia, and get copy by return mail.
8-13-1y

Flour and Feed.

DUNCAN, HALE & CO.,
(Successors to John M. Wagner & Co.)
MANUFACTURERS OF
FLOUR, FEED, &c.,
AND DEALERS IN
ALL KINDS OF GRAIN
The highest market price paid for
WHEAT, RYE,
CORN,
OATS, &c
6-39-1y

Miscellaneous Cards.

D. R. B. NEVIN,
(Late United States Pension Agent),
Attorney-at-Law,
and Solicitor of Claims.
725 Sansom street, PHILADELPHIA, PENNA.
Pensions, Bounties, Back Pay and Prize Money secured and collected. v8-n12-6m

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EDWARD T. TUTEN,

the following rates

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If not paid within 6 months.....$2.50
If not paid for until expiration of year..$3.00

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Papers will not be sent out of Centre county *unless paid for in advance.*

Special notices inserted in our local columns at 20 cts. per line for each insertion, unless otherwise agreed upon, by the month, quarter or year.

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BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

EDWARD T. TUTEN, EDITOR.

Terms: $2.00 Per Annum in Advance

Letter from Boston.

The Fire of '72—Boston To-day—A Visit to the State House—View from the Cupola—Political —Hard Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 10, 1876.

In 1872, four years ago, Boston was visited by that destroying element the fire fiend, and, notwithstanding the superhuman efforts of the fire department, the business portion of the city was laid in ashes. Factories, churches, warehouses and dwellings were swept away in a single night; and the loss of life was appalling. Large and costly buildings which were thought to be fire proof, melted away before the devouring flames like snow beneath a July sun. Business throughout the burnt district was, of course, brought to a stand still, and nothing but ruin and desolation met the gaze on every side. But the city authorities were quickly to the rescue, and immediate steps were taken for the rebuilding and improving of the crippled city. Indeed, so great was the energy and enterprise of the Bostonians that scarcely had the blackened ruins ceased to smoulder, before the foundations for new and more substantial buildings had been laid, and the work of rebuilding and improving went steadily and rapidly on. The streets have been widened throughout the burnt district, and otherwise improved. Large buildings which, before the fire, were thought to be perfect, have been supplanted by more imposing and compactly-built ones, and, with one or two exceptions, no trace of Boston's great fire remains. Her great disaster is blotted out, the hum of busy trafic ascends from the crowded thoroughfares, and to-day we find Boston way to the front—the second commercial city in the United States.

THE STATE HOUSE

The sojourner in Boston shou'd not fail to make a visit to the State House. This grand and imposing edifice stands on Beacon street, fronting the Commons, and covers, with the land surrounding it, about one acre. Several large flights of stone steps lead to the entrance of the building, upon both sides of which is a large bronze statue—the one on the right, that of Daniel Webster, and that on the left, Horace Mann. After having mounted the steps, the visitor enters Doric Hall, which is on the first floor of the building. In this apartment, which is large and spacious, are hund the old revolutionary flags—that is, what remains of them—which passed through many a hard-fought battle, as their dilapidated appearance indicates. Some of them are not much damaged, and others are torn and pierced with bullet holes, and to some there is nothing left but the staff itself. This is the most interesting feature of Doric Hall, and people come from a great distance to view these time-honored relics of the bloody past. After having viewed all there is of interest in this room, the visitor should next ascend to the cupola or top of the building, although before doing so he will be obliged to leave his autograph in a book which reposes on a desk at the foot of the stairs leading upward, and presided over by a sleek looking African gentleman, who very politely hands you the pen, saying, "Your name if you plese, sah." After mounting half a dozen flights of stairs, you come to the winding stairway, which has its teminus in the cupola above. Round and round you go, all the while ascending and thinking that the next turn is to be your last. In the course of five or ten minutes a person can make the trip from Doric Hall to the top of the dome—that is, if he is able-bodied, and invalids are not apt to go up. You arrive at the top somewhat exhausted, and feeling as though a small sized saw mill was in active operation in the top of your head and fifty-pound weights tied on to your boots. But when you are once there what a

GRAND VIEW

presents itself! Words fail to express the grandeur of the scene. From the north window can be seen Charleston—which is now part of Boston—and her grand old Bunker Hill Monument, the Navy Yard, Chelsea and several other smaller places. The reservoir, which stands on Temple street, comes up almost directly beneath this window, and many pause and look down into its deep depths. This reservoir has not been used for some time, and I am informed that it is shortly to be pulled down.

Probably the finest view which can be had from the cupola is that taken from the east window. The sight is truly grand. Boston harbor, alive with all sorts of crafts, from a steamer down to a row-boat, is laid out before you in one broad, glistening sheet of water. The ferries between Boston and East Boston can be distinctly seen, and here and there a tug, towing into port some heavily-laden vessel. Way off in the distance, where water and sky seem to meet, a puff of smoke can be seen rising up, as it were, from the water; presently the smoke stack of some incoming steamer becomes visible, and finally the whole steamer comes into view. This is a very interesting sight, and furnishes the strongest proof that the form of the earth we inhabit is spherical. The harbor ports can be distinctly seen from this window. There is constantly a large crowd around this window and it took about three-quarters of an hour of hard elbow work before I could get near enough to take a "squint" from it; and then, to add enjoyment to the occasion, a big fat lubber tried to step over my shoulder several times to get in front of me, and a small urchin, besmeared with molasses and pop-corn, slipped out of sometody's arms on to the floor. Of course there was music, and lots of it, and as soon as I could collect myself together I "dug out" and moved round to the south window. The view from this window is also very fine, looking out as it does upon the Boston Commons and the Public Gardens—the two most delightful spots in the city. The Commons occupies about 150 acres of land, and is exquisitely laid out in broad, shady avenues and delightful walks, and having in its centre a pond in which is a fountain, and a deer park in the southern extremity. Thousands daily ensconce themselves beneath the stately elms to seek rest and quiet, and the smooth walks constantly swarm with pedestrians. Roxbuy can also be seen from this point. The west window looks out upon Cambridge, the Charles river, which divides from Boston, Brighton, Sommerville and the mountains way off in the northwest. The cupola is open to visitors from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., which gives the sight-seer an ple time to take in everything that can be seen from this high eminence. Reader, should you ever come to the "Hub," do not fail to visit the State House.

POLITICAL.

On the subject of politics, I can say but little. The fall campaign promises to be the liveliest one seen here for many years. Several Hayes and Wheeler flags swing in the breezes, and more will go up the coming month. What newspaper men I have met, as well as others, look upon the election of Hayes as a certainty, and predict a rousing majority in the old Bay State for the Republican ticket. All the New England States, with the exception of Connecticut, are booked for Republican victories. Connecticut is claimed by the Democrats, but the Republicans are of the opinion that the contest there will be a close one. Tilden is a little doubtful of the State, and it is reported, he has shipped several loads of wealth down there, and put in Senator Barnum to conduct the canvass; so the campaign will not flag for want of funds.

The damaging evidence which has been published against Hendricks of late has greatly weakened the chances of the Democratic ticket this way, because the independent voters, who fancied they saw "reform" in the Tilden-Hendricks faction, and were leaning in that direction, have become thoroughly disgusted with the whole ticket, and will cast their votes for Hayes and Wheeler.

HARD TIMES.

The cry of "hard times" is not alone confined to Pennsylvania and the Middle States. All through New England business of every kind is depressed. The majority of manufacturing establishments are working only one-half time, and then but few men are employed. Money is scarce, and there seems to be no prospect that it will be plentier, or that the times will be easier until after the Presidential election; then, it is thought by business men in general, a change will come over the land, business will be resumed, silver dollars will flow in, and the country again settle down to steady work and prosperity, and that we shall have a repetition of the "good old times of yore." And so may it be.

E. L. G.

—"Oh, that mine enemy would write a book."—[Hayes on Tilden's letter.

A GREAT SHOW—W. W. COLE'S RACING HIPPODROME, MENAGERIE AND CIRCUS.—"What has become of the circuses?" This question has been frequently asked of late hereabouts. Those who have been waiting for the appearance of an exhibition of this kind, and their name is "legion," will be very glad to learn that one is coming, and that this, the first of the season, will be W. W. Cole's Grecian Racing Hippodrome, Menagerie and Circus, now making a successful tour through this State. It will visit Bellefonte on Wednesday, August 23d. Mr. Cole is one of the youngest managers in the country, and as a brilliant campaigner he has no superior. He is courageous and enterprising, and each succeeding effort of his is a vast improvement on its predecessor. His combination this year is simply an immense affair, constituting an exhibition of magnitude, magnificence, and variety of attraction quite without precedent. In one show, and for one price of admission, is given what Mr. Cole very properly and without exaggeration terms

"A TIDAL WAVE OF AMUSEMENT."

It includes, to speak in general terms, a hippodrome in which the ancient Grecian races are represented with all the vividness of reality; a double circus ring in which the most notable achievements of the arena are exhibited; a collection of wild beasts of surpassing interest not only to the zoological student but to every adult and child in the land; and a pageant of nations of glittering magnificence. Taking these various departments separately, it is hardly possible for us to speak of them in detail, so innumerable are the features of interest. For

THE HIPPODROME,

we may mention that no less than one hundred thoroughbred horses are required, and a very large corps of ladies and jockeys drive the Olympian chariots and compete for prizes in hurdle races around a superb track an eighth of a mile in circumference. Four-horse and two-horse chariots, Asiatic elephants and Bactrian camels, pony-riding monkeys and educated donkeys, all appear on the track in contests either intensely exciting or extremely laughable.

THE CIRCUS PERFORMANCE

will introduce twenty five of the most daring and accomplished male and female equestrians, two of the most entertaining clowns on the continent appearing alternately in the two rings. These rings, we may note, will be within the oblong track, devoted to the hippodrome performance. To the circus and the hippodrome is added Mr. Cole's New York and New Orleans Equestrian and Zoological Exhibition, spectacular drama of the Revolution, a Centennial tableau, representations of Revolutionary battle scenes, and an exceedingly interesting museum of Revolutionary relics.

The main tent, to be occupied by the hippodrome and double circus, will be four hundred feet long by two hundred wide, and half a dozen other tents, each in itself a large one, will be subordinate to this. We cannot begin to enumerate the attractions of

THE MENAGERIE,

but important among them are the crystal den of performing reptiles, immense anacondas and boa constrictors, all under subjection to an African snake charmer, and exhibited free in the street procession; the largest known elephants; a magnificent specimen of the giraffe; the largest and rarest specimens of Abyssinian lions, the largest white polar bear to be seen in any show; the first and only black leopard from Central Java exhibited in this country; Egyptian crocodiles; Malayan tapirs: the Senegambian zebra, the African eland, and a multitude of other interesting and rare specimens from every zone, altogether comprising a magnificent collection of the finest representatives of the animal creation. In the aquarium, monstrous sea lions are exhibited, we believe the only ones traveling. They are a great curiority, and invite universal attention. The almost innumerable troupe of horses, ponies, and other performing animals, we can only refer to in general terms, leaving our readers to judge for themselves when they witness

THE STREET PARADE,

a display maintained to be unprecedentedly brilliant, a regular Fourth of July celebration in itself. This pageant will include no less than seven magnificent tableau chariots, drawn by elephants, camels, horses and Liliputian ponies, the den of performing lions, open to public view, the thirty dens of animals, the den of serpents, and other almost countless features of display.

We have thus only endeavored to outline Mr. Cole's great enterprise of 1876. He has aggregated an exhibition worthy the Centennial year, and the people will be on the qui vive for its appearance.

On grounds of the Centre County Agricultural Society, Coleville.

One More Unfortunate.

Almost every day the papers chronicle the suicide of some poor unfortunate, whose mind has been enfeebled by dyspepsia, over whose earthly horizon a heavy gloom has gathered from the untold and untellable agonies of this cruel complaint. Dyspepsia is one of the most depressing diseases afflicting humanity. It is cosmopolitan in its nature—no country is exempt from its visitations, no family free from its attacks. There is a balm in Gilead; it comes in the shape of the Peruvian Syrup. For years it has been scattering its blessings abroad. There is, probably, no disease which experience has so amply proved to be remediable by the Peruvian Syrup as dyspepsia. The most inveterate forms of this disease have been completely cured by this medicine, as ample testimony of many of our first citizens can prove.

From a Distinguished Jurist.

"I have tried the Peruvian Syrup and the result fully sustains your prediction. It has made a new man of me, infused into my system new vigor and energy; I am no longer tremulous and debilitated, as when you last seen me, but stronger, heartier, and with larger capacity for labor, mental and physical, than at any time during the last five years."

Liver and Blood Diseases.

By R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Author of "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser."

A healthy liver secrets each day about two and a half pounds of bile, which contains a great amount of waste material taken from the blood. When the liver becomes torpid or congested, it fails to eliminate this vast amount of noxious substance, which, therefore, remains to poison the blood, and be conveyed to every part of the system. What must be the condition of the blood when it is receiving and retaining each day two and a half pounds of poison? Nature tries to work off this poison through other channels and organs—the kidneys, lungs, skin, etc., but these organs become overtaxed in performing this labor in addition to their natural functions, and cannot long withstand the pressure, but become variously diseased.

The brain, which is the greatest electrical centre of all vitality, is unduly stimulated by the unhealthy blood which passes to it from the heart, and it fails to perform its office healthily. Hence the symptoms of bile poisoning, which are dullness, headache, incapacity to keep the mind on any subject, impairment of memory, dizzy, sleepy or nervous feelings, gloomy forebodings, and irritability of temper. The blood itself being diseased, as it forms the sweat upon the surface of the skin, it is so irritating and poisonous that it produces discolored brown spots, pimples, blotches and other eruptions, sores, boils, carbuncles and scrofulous tumors. The stomach, bowels and other organs, cannot escape becoming affected, sooner or later, and we have as the result, costiveness, piles, dropsy, dyspepsia, diarrhœa. Other symptoms are common, as bitter or bad taste in the mouth, internal heat, palpitation, teasing cough, unnatural appetite, choking sensation in the throat, bloating of stomach, pain in the sides or about the shoulders or back, coldness of extremities, etc., etc. Only a few of the above symptoms are likely to be present in any case at one time. The liver being the great depurating, or blood-cleansing organ of the system, set this great "housekeeper of our health" at work, and the foul corruptions which gender in the blood, and rot out, as it were, the machinery of life, are gradually expelled from the system. For this purpose, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, with very small doses daily of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets, is pre-eminently the articles needed. They cure every kind of humor from the worst scrofula to the common pimple, blotch or eruption. Great eating ulcers kindly heal under their mighty curative influence. Virulent blood poisons that lurk in the system are by them robbed of their terrors, and by their perseverius and somewhat protracted use the most tainted systems may be completely renovated and built up anew. Enlarged glands, tumors and swellings, dwindle away and disappear under the influence of these great resolvents.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE FOR SEPTEMBER, 1876.—Harper's Magazine for September contains an unusual variety of reading matter. Book VII. of George Eliot's "Daniel Deronda" is given entire. In this part Deronda meets his mother, and Gwendolen's career reaches its termination in one of the strongest dramatic situations that George Eliot has ever portrayed. "A Woman Hater," of which the third part is given in this number, is published anonymously in *Blackwood* and *Harper*; but so strongly has it impressed critical readers, that its authorship has been attributed to the most vigorous of English novelists. Mrs. Dinah Mulock Craik's beautiful story, "The Laurel Bush," has reached its fourth part; and Julian Hawthorne's "Garth" is still continued.

In addition to the four strong serial stories already mentioned, there are in this number five excellent short stories.

J. T. Trowbridge contributes another of his characteristic domestic stories in verse, "Tom's Come Home," beautifully illustrated by Sol Eytinge. Poems are also contributed by T. B. Aldrich, George Lunt, Mary E. Vandyne, John W. Chadwick, and Carl Spencer.

Among the illustrated papers are Olive Logan's gossipy article on Life at Long Branch; Dr. A. H. Guernsey's able summary of Mr. Griffis's remarkable work on Japan, just published; an interesting article on Eton College, by E. S. Nadal; and the history of Mason and Dixon's Line, by the Rev. Tryon Edwards.

In the field of Natural History we have two very interesting illustrated articles: one from Mrs. Mary Treat, on the Carnivorous Plants of Florida; the other, an entertaining article on the habits of the Baltimore oriole, by Ernest Ingersoll. In the editorial departments the reader will find discussed all the not worthy current events of science, literature and society.

Centennial Visitors.

We have made arrangements with the publishers of this paper to procure hotel accommodations for all of their readers who may visit Philadelphia. We advise all who are coming to engage rooms, &c., in advance, for in August, September and October, the rush will be so great that accommodations will be difficult to obtain. We make no charge for our trouble. Hotel rates are from $2 to $3 per day, and the accommodations good. We make no arrangements with lodging or boarding house agencies, as they so far have charged hotel rates with none of the hotel advantages, and giving but two meals per day, instead of three. Parties getting up excursions can make arrangements through us, and also obtain their own accommodations free. Save time, money and trouble by making arrangements in advance. We refer to the publishers of this paper. A list of hotel rates charged will be sent to any address. Address, J. WEAVER & CO.,
1313 Market Street,
30-3m. Philadelphia, Pa.

MURDER WILL OUT.—A few years ago "August Flower" was discovered to be a certain cure for dyspepsia and liver complaint, and a few thin dyspeptics made known to their friends how easily and quickly they had been cured by its use. The great merits of Green's August Flower became heralded through the country by one sufferer to another, until, without advertising, its sales have become immense. Druggists in every town in the United States are selling it. No person suffering with Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Palpitation of the Heart, Indigestion, Low Spirits, etc., cannot take three doses without relief. Go to your druggists, J. Zeller & Son or F. Potts Green, and get a bottle for 75 cents and try it. Sample bottles 10 cents. v8n28eowtf

COMMERCIAL.

The following item concerning the railroad war comes from New York, and is interesting to farmers, as well as business men:

"There is a feeling in Wall street that the railway war will not last very much longer, the more particularly as it is threatening to extend to the lines west of Chicago, and the surest way of ending anything is to overdo it. A friendly understanding may be reached at any time by the representatives of the rival trunk lines, but at present there is no indication of it, and coming events generally cast their shadows before. The schedule of the freight rates to the West over the different lines remains unaltered viz., 25 cents per 100 pounds for the first three classes, and 16 cents for the fourth class. The New York Central and Baltimore and Ohio are believed to adhere strictly to these charges, and to let freight go by rival lines rather than deviate from it, but the Pennsylvania and the Erie, while nominally charging the same rates, actually take freight at about 20 cents for the first, second and third classes, and 13 cents for the fourth class, owing to a private rate of their own about west-bound freight. As most of the freight shipped now belongs to the fourth class, it follows that only $26 is received for a car load to Chicago, where nearly $100 was formerly obtained. On east-bound freight the rates remain unchanged by the several lines. The charge on grain from Chicago to New York is 20 cents per 100 pounds, the former rate having been 45 cents. On flour it is 40 cents per barrel, against 75 cents before the contest began. Some railway men are inclined to think that Commodore Vanderbilt's death will be the signal for negotiating a peace, but this is building upon a quicksand.

Weekly Review of the Philadelphia Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, August 51, 1876.

REMARKS.—The unfavorable condition of the weather since our last issue has tended to materially curtail transactions in all departments. The season is rapidly advancing, and the merchants are beginning to return from their usual summer recreatory trips. Trade, however, is dull, and there is a general disposition to curtail consumption to its lowest possible point. Capital continues abundant and cheap, which will contribute in a measure to accelerate the fall trade, preparations for which are being rapidly made. The export movement continues light, but as the new crop of wheat is beginning to pour into the market in considerable quantities, and the prices have recently declined, a more active movement is confidently looked for.

WHEAT.—There has been more doing, and notwithstanding the increased offerings of both old and new holders have been enabled to realize last week's figures for new red, and an advance of 2 cents per bushel for new amber. There is a good demand for good and choice lots of new, both for milling and shipment, of which the offerings are small, while damp and tough lots are difficult to put off unless at low figures. The cable advices are a little more encouraging. Sales of 16,000 bushels new Southern and Jersey red at $1.15@1.17; 2,400 bus Penna. new red, part damp, at $1.10@1.14. To-day the market closed firm, with a good inquiry for prime new at full rates, with sales of 1,200 bus Jersey, Delaware and Maryland red at $1.16@1.17; 8,400 bus do amber at $1.35; and 1,000 bus Michigan white, good, at $1.25@1.40—the latter for very choice. Receipts for the week, 63,000 bushels.

RYE.—Rye is dull, and cannot be quoted over 60@62c.

CORN.—The receipts have somewhat increased. There has been a steady demand for local consumption, and for export there is more inquiry at an advance of 1 cent. To-day 2,000 bus yellow sold at 60c; 2,400 bus Western high mixed at 55@57c; 14,000 bus sail at 57c, f. o. b.; and some steamer at 56@58c. Receipts for the week, 512,0 0.

OATS.—The demand is less active and prices are 1c @ bushel lower. Sales of 36,000 bushels North-western white, in lots, at 42@43 cents for fair, 44@45c for good, and 46c for choice; 700 bus Penna. at 35½c; and 700 bus Ohio, new, the first of the season, at 34 cents. Receipts for the week, 158,400 bushels.

Bellefonte Markets.

BELLEFONTE, August 12, 1876.

QUOTATIONS.

White Wheat per bushel	$1 15
Red wheat	1 15
New wheat	1 00
Rye per bushel	65
Corn, ear	40
Corn, shelled	40
Oats	30
Flour, retail per barrel	7,00
Flour, wholesale	6,00
HAY AND STRAW.	
Hay choice timothy per ton	$12 00
Hay Mixed per ton	15 00
Long rye straw, bundled per ton	19 00
Short straw per ton	6,00@8 00
Clover seed	9 00
PLASTER.	
Cayuga, ground, per ton	9 50
Nova Scotia, ground, per ton	11 50

Provision Market.

Corrected Weekly by S. A. Brew & Son.

Apples, dried, per pound	12
Apples, per bush	125
Butter	15c
Cherries, dried, per pound	10
Beans per quart	8
Fresh Butter per pound	20
Chickens, per piece	25
Turkeys, per pound	10
Cheese, per pound	18
Hams, per pound	18
Bacon	12 & 14
Lard, per pound	15
Eggs, per doz	15
Tallow, per pound	7
Potatoes, per bush	20
Dried Beef	25
Wilson's Pressed Pork, per lb	25
Cod Fish, boneless	12
Canned Tomatoes, per can	18
Oranges, per doz	50
Lemons, per doz	40

——Wayne camp-meeting will commence on Thursday, August 17, and continue two weeks.

New Advertisements.

BREAD EATERS, ATTENTION.

Mr. Albert Kauth,

AT THE

Bishop St. Bakery,

is now making the VERY BEST

Bread, Cakes and Pies,

in Bellefonte. Mr. Kauth makes the very best BRETZELS in the county, and is able to supply all demands for that article.

Candies & Confections

of all kinds always on hand, together with Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Dates, Nuts, Jellies and everything good.

ICE CREAM!

An excellent ice cream saloon also attached to the bakery. Call and see me.
8-32-1y ALBERT KAUTH.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—THE UNDERsigned, an auditor appointed by the Orphan's Court of Centre county to make distribution of the balance in hands of administrators of the estate of John Leathers, deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment on Friday, the 25th day of August, 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of A. O. Furst, Esq., in the borough of Bellefonte, when and where all persons interested are requested to attend and present their claims, or be debarred from coming in for a share of said fund.
v8n3t3 E. M. BLANCHARD, Auditor.

WILLIAM S. SHOPE,

CABINET-MAKER AND HOUSE BUILDER

Those desiring a first-class workman are requested to give him a call. 6-16-1y

Dauchy & Co

25 FANCY CARDS, 11 styles, with name, 10cts. Agents wanted. J. B. HUSTED, Nassau, N. Y. 30-4t

Agents We have in press a new campaign book by a college Pres. L. L. D. Big pay. 50 cents will secure outfit and territory. E. B. TREAT, Pub. 805 Broadway, N. Y. 30-4t

Agents If you want the best selling article in the world, and a solid gold patent lever watch, free of cost, write at once to J. BRIDE & CO., 767 Broadway, N. Y. 30-4t

GOV. HAYES His Life and PUBLIC SERVICES. Complete and reliable. Endorsed from official sources. RARE CHANCE FOR AGENTS. Secure territory at once. For circulars and terms, address, QUAKER CITY PUBLISHING CO., Philadelphia, Pa. 30-4t

Fire Department.

Companies in want of equipment and supplies should deal direct with the manufacturer. Hats, Caps, Belts, Shirts, etc. The cheapest house in the business. Catalogues free. At the old firm of ANDERSON & JONES, 30-4t 199 Grand Street, N. Y.

WATERS' PIANOS. Grand, Square and UPRIGHT ARE THE BEST MADE; the Tone, Touch, Workmanship and Durability Unsurpassed. WATERS' ORGANS. CONCERTO, NEW ORCHESTRAL, VESPER, CHAPEL, CLARIONA, ORCHESTRIAN CHIMES, and CENTENNIAL CONCERTO CHIMES, cannot be excelled in tone or beauty. The CONCERTO STOP is a fine imitation of the human voice. The ORCHESTRION and CENTENNIAL ORGANS have two and one half Octaves of Bells tuned in perfect harmony with the reeds, and in Allegro passages, their effect is musical and electrifying. Warranted for SIX YEARS.

PRICES EXTREMELY LOW for Cash. Monthly Instalments received. A Liberal Discount to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, etc. TRAVELING AGENTS WANTED.

Special inducements to the trade. Illustrated Catalogues Mailed. Second-hand Pianos and Organs at GREAT BARGAINS. HORACE WATERS & SONS, 48; Broadway, New York, Manufacturers and Dealers.

General Agents for B. SHONINGER ORGAN CO., New Haven, Ct., and SOLE and EXCLUSIVE Agents for the sale of their Organs in the States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Michigan. 30-4t.

BOOK AGENTS WANTED to sell the New Book TELL IT ALL

THOUSANDS of Canvassers have answered our call to sell this famous new book, and yet we want 5,000 more to sell the *True Story of a "Woman's Life in Mormonism."* Introduction by Mrs. H. B. STOWE. 60,000 copies have been sold, and it outsells all other books *three to one!* Ministers say—"God speed it!" 200,000 readers say "It is splendid!" Thousands are waiting for it; Agents sell 10 to 20 a day. $3 OUTFIT FREE to all. Large pamphlets, with EXTRA terms, free. Address A. D. WORTHINGTON & Co., Hartford, Conn. 28-4t.

Men are earning $40 to $120 per week selling

OUR COUNTRY

AND ITS RESOURCES.

Complete in the Thrilling History of 100 eventful years; also of the great "EXHIBITION,"—grand in description of our Mighty Resources in Agriculture, Commerce, Minerals, Manufactures, Natural wonders, Curiosities, etc. all richly illustrated. A "Century" MAP and "BIRD'S EYE VIEW" Free. Sells marvelously fast. 1,000 more agents wanted quickly for this and our standard "Life of Livingstone." 60,000 already sold; also new Bible, 2,000 illust. Has no equal. For Extra Terms write to HUBBARD BROS., Pubs. Phil. 27-4w

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE GREAT

CENTENNIAL HISTORY

It sells faster than any other book. One agent sold 6 copies in one day. Send for our extra terms to agents. NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Philadelphia, Pa. 30-4t

For

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS,

AND ALL THROAT DISEASES,

Use

WELLS' Carbolic Tablets,

PUT UP ONLY IN BLUE BOXES.

A TRIED AND SURE REMEDY

Sold by Druggists generally, and
JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO.
v830-4t Philadelphia, Pa

WOOD B PUMPS G

Bletchley's Standard Cucumber and Grafton Co.'s Pumps, with copper linings, old and new styles, and all valuable improvements. Manufacturing facilities greatly increased; stock and assortment LARGE, prices SMALL. Victuallers, Dealers and the Trade especially, are cordially invited, when in town to the big Exhibition, to call and see us, or send for price-list, with orders or inquiries. C. G. BLATCHLEY, Manuf'r, 506 Commerce St., Phila. 24-3t

DR. VAN DYKE'S

SULPHUR SOAP

Is Cleansing, Deodorizing, Disinfecting, Soothing, Healing and Purifying.

It renders the coarsest skin remarkably soft and healthful. It imparts a beautiful smoothness to the skin, and forms an elastic whiteness. It cures burns, scalds, chafing, excoriations, roughness, tan, sunburn, freckles, liver spots, chapped hands, sores, ulcers, dandruff, blisters on the hands and feet, itch, ground itch, itching between the toes, itching of the body, piles, corns. Also relieves the itching and irritation of biting and stinging insects. As it is especially adapted to the TOILET, NURSERY, and BATH-ROOM, you can take a *Sulphur Bath* at pleasure. For bathing Children, it is unequalled. Ladies who use it in their Toilet would never do without it. It neutralizes the odor of perspiration, and, as an external remedy, can scarcely be used amiss. Full directions accompany each package. TRY IT.

Price 25 Cts. per Cake. 3 Cakes for 60 Cts.
By mail 35 Cts. By mail 75 Cts.

MAIN DEPOT AT

Dr. Van Dyke's Office,

No. 1321 Green St., Philadelphia.

Sold by all Druggists.

USE NO OTHER.

$5 TO $20 per day at home. Samples worth $1 free. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. 31-1ly

DR. VAN DYKE'S SULPHUR SOAP

Is used by 1000 Philadelphia families. It is a chemically pure toilet soap; makes the skin soft, smooth, clear, pure, white and healthy; neutralizes the odor of perspiration; removes Tan, Sunburn, Freckles, Dandruff, and all irritation of the skin.

Price, 25 Cents; by Mail, 35 Cents a Box. Three Cakes, 60 Cents; by Mail, 75 Cents.

MANUFACTURED SOLELY BY

Dr. Van Dyke, 1321 Green St., Phila.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

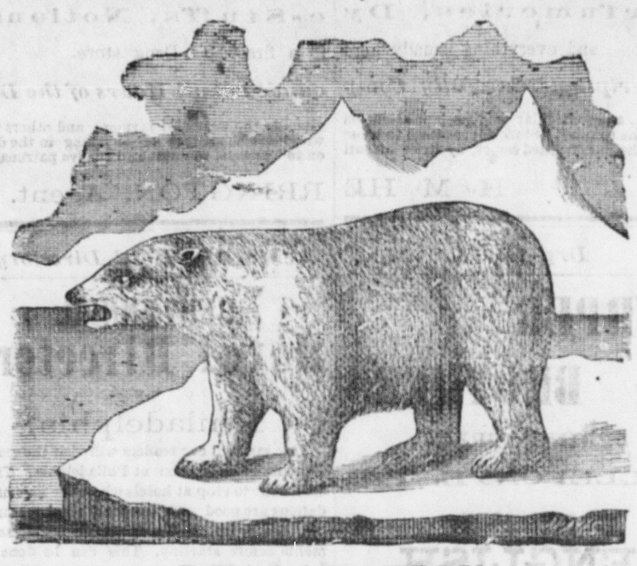
THE LARGEST!

—AND—

BEST SHOW

EVER IN BELLEFONTE.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 23.



1776 DECLARATION 1876

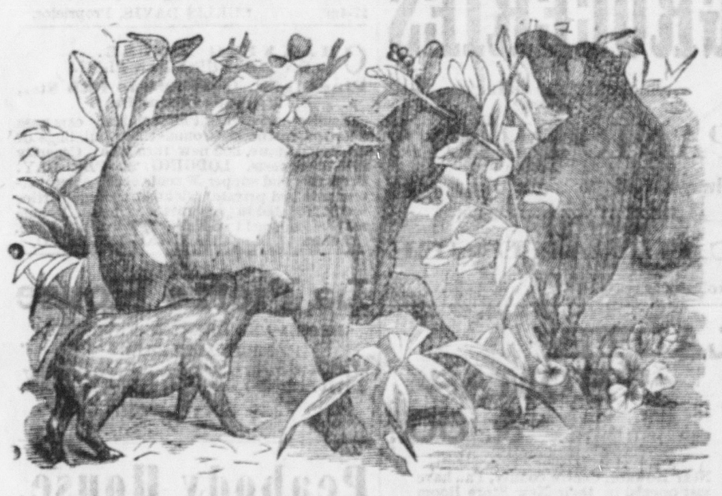
WHEN IN THE COURSE OF HUMAN EVENTS

It becomes necessary for MANAGERS OF SHOW BUSINESS to dissolve the Old Fogy bands which have connected them with OBSOLETE IDEAS, and assume among the inhabitants of this great Nation an INDEPENDENCE of action;

WE HOLD THESE TRUTHS to be self-evident; that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of HAPPINESS IN SHOW BUSINESS; that to secure these rights plans are instituted among Showmen, deriving their just power from the consent of the Show Going public. That whenever any style of Show becomes backneyed it is the right of any Wide Awake Manager to inaugurate a new departure. TO THIS END

W. W. COLE,

Has turned over a new leaf, entirely ignoring the old thumb-marks in the book of Show History. He has devoted three entire years in the organization of



A BRAN-NEW SHOW

On a Stupendous Scale.

During this time he has been running a show equal to the largest; but now, all Europe has been searched—all Asia and Africa has been looked over for Novelties and Rarest curiosities, which he has at last Consolidated into one Grand Corporation.

All former attempts in the show business completely eclipsed. Largest and most comprehensive America has ever seen. Every Novelty that Ingenuity could invent, or Money procure, has been secured for this World-Wide Centennial Campaign. The hue and cry of the dear public during the last decade has been for something entirely new. W. W. Cole has supplied this want, as the immense throng testify who daily congregate beneath his

VAST CANOPY!

MONSTER RACE TRACK

30 feet wide—8 times around a full mile. Ample room for promenades in the beautiful and very extensive ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS. Such an elaborate collection of curious, rare and very costly LIVING WILD ANIMALS was never before in Congress Assembled on this continent, or elsewhere, since our first parents in the Garden of Eden, embracing the Denizens of the Forest, Jungle, Morass, Mountain, Vast Deep, Reptiles, Serpents, Sea Monsters, Birds, Etc., from every Clime and Zone, which can exist in this climate—the list is complete. In the monster tent will appear a

DOUBLE CIRCUS TROUPE!

The rarest gems of the entire profession. Beautiful Trained Horses, Ponies and mules—The "OLD CLOWNS" will be there.

THE GREAT RACE SHOW will give the public, for the time, an opportunity to Test the Speed of all kinds of Animals on the Great Race Track.

RACING ELEPHANTS, RACING CAMELS, RACING DROMEDARIES,
RACING SPANISH BULLS, RACING BISONS, RACING REINDEERS,
RACING ZEBRAS, RACING CHARIOTEERS RACING MUSTANGS,
RACING BRONCHAS, RACING IN SACKS, RACING BLINDFOLDED,
RACING BACKWARDS, RACING BY FAT MEN, Etc., Etc,

Thoroughbred Racers and Trotters against time; Walking Matches by ladies and gents; Liberty races by Wild Horses turned loose on the track; Four and Two-Horse Chariot Races, lady Drivers. Old Clowns' Donkey Race (slowest wins). All these multifarious exhibitions will be given intact the entire season in small and large towns, all the same. W. W. COLE'S PRICE OF ADMISSION REMAINS UNCHANGED. The arrival of the Railroad trains containing this vast amount of show property, etc., will be announced by FIRING A CANNON. The same signal will be given at 10 o'clock A. M., when the great

MARDI-GRAS PAGEANT STARTS ON ITS GRAND PROCESSION THROUGH THE STREETS. Doors open at 1 and 7 o'clock P. M. Come Early—First Come, first served with choice seat near the stand. GENERAL ADMISSION 50 cents. CHILDREN UNDER TEN YEARS, 25 cents

A limited number of CHOICE RESERVED SEATS.

☞ Make a memorandum of the date, and don't fail to see this immense corporation. ☜ Remember the date.

W. W. COLE, Manager and Sole Proprietor.

TYRONE, THURSDAY, AUGUST 24.

S. & A. Loeb's Mammoth Dry Goods Store.

THE CHEAPEST

IN ALL LINES OF GOODS,

And Under ALL CIRCUMSTANCES!

S. & A. LOEB.

New Advertisements.

AUDITORS' STATEMENT for the Borough of Bellefonte,

Statement of account of GEO. H. WEAVER, Overseer of the Poor, from May 1, 1874, to August 1, 1876.

Amount expended $7,512 67

RECEIPTS:

Received from taxes, etc. $7,361 43
Balance ..... 151 24—$7,512 67

Balance due Overseer of the Poor August 1, 1876 ..... $151 24

Auditors' statement of the several accounts of JAMES HARRIS, Treasurer of the Borough of Bellefonte, from May 1, 1875, to May 1, '76

BOROUGH, WATER, & INTEREST FUNDS.

DISBURSEMENTS.

By bal. due Treas. at settlement May 1, 1875	$ 3,037 29
By amt. of orders paid	6,781 29
By amt. of interest & tax on bonds and orders	6,999 17
By salary and postage of Treas	315 00
	$17,132 85

RECEIPTS.

To amt. received from Daniel McGinley, collector on duplicate 1874	$ 7,440 50
To amt received from Jesse Klinger, collector on duplicate 1875	4,153 02
To amt. received from dividends on gas stock	705 00
To balance	4,834 33
	$17,132 85

May 1, 1876, by bal. due Treas. $4,834 33

BOND ACCOUNT.

DISBURSEMENTS.

By amt. of orders paid	$ 5,318 05
By amt. of bonds paid and refunded	8,874 24
By balance	5,623 50—$19,815 79

RECEIPTS

To bal. due bor. at settlement May 1, 1875	$ 4,679 14
To proceeds of bonds sold	13,923 81
To amt. rec'd in exchange of bonds	1,212 84—$19,815 79

May 1, 1876, to bal. due borough, $5,623 50

Auditors' Statement of orders drawn by Borough Council from May 1, 1875, to May 1, '76,

Amt. of orders drawn on Bor. Fund	$ 5,418 77
Amt. of orders drawn on water fund	7,792 25
Total amt. of orders drawn	$13,211 02

BALANCE SHEET of Bellefonte Borough May 1, 1876.

LIABILITIES.

To bonded Indebtedness	$102,825 27
To orders outstanding	6,395 57
To sundry accounts	133 06
	$109 353 90

ASSETS.

By bal. on duplicate 1875	$ 189 45
By estimated bal. on duplicate 1876	2,459 50
By estimated bal. on duplicate 1875	9,260 00
By 188 shares of Bellefonte Gas Stock	4,700 00
By sundry accounts	604 72
By balance	92,100 23
	$109,353 90

May 1, 1876, to balance $92,100 23

We, the undersigned, Auditors of the borough of Bellefonte, certify that we have examined the accounts of George H. Weaver, Overseer of the Poor; Borough Council; and James Harris, Treasurer, and that the foregoing are correct statements thereof.

ISAAC MITCHELL,
A. J. COOK,
J. D. MILLER, } Auditors.

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING.—Proposals for the building of a School House, near Curtin's Works, Boggs township, Centre county, will be received by the undersigned up till one o'clock P. M. of Saturday, August 26th, 1876. Specifications of said house can be seen at Ed. Johnston', Holts Hollow; P. W. Barnhart's, Roland, Pa.; Geo. Taylor's, Wallace Run; or at the office of C. Curtin & Co., Roland, Pa.

ED. JOHNSTON,
P. W. BARNHART, } Comm.

31-2t

NEW SONG AND CHORUS.

10,000 COPIES SOLD IN ONE WEEK.

IF WASHINGTON WAS LIVING NOW.

Words by Samuel N. Mitchell; Music by Chas. E. Pr.or.

The above beautiful song should be on every piano in the land, as it is really the best song of the kind published in America. Don't fail to send for it. PRICE, 35 cents. Elegantly gotten up in gilt and blue. Address

F. W. HELMICK,
MUSIC PUBLISHERS,
278 West Sixth St., Cincinnati, O.

2*

SEND 25c to GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., New York, for Pamphlet of 100 pages, containing lists of 3000 newspapers, and estimate showing cost of advertising. 31ott

Female College.

PITTSBURGH FEMALE COLLEGE.

—AND—

PITTSBURGH CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

In Buildings, Faculty, Patronage, and all the facilities for acquiring a thorough, solid and ornamental education, one of the leading Schools in the United States.

TWENTY-SIX TEACHERS.

Charges less than any School affording equal advantages and accommodations

Send to the President, REV. I. C. PERSHING, D.D., for a catalogue. Fall term commences September 7. 30-4w

New Advertisements.

ATTENTION, AGENTS!

The New Jersey Mutual Life Insurance Co., desires to secure an active and energetic man to act as district agent in Centre county. Terms liberal. Here is an opportunity for some wide-awake, reliable man to secure a good contract and a paying business. For further particulars, terms, &c. Call on or address,

F. C. PERCIVAL,
30-3t. 424 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

St. Cloud Hotel.

Arch St., between 7th and 8th.

The only first-class Hotel in Philadelphia that did not raise its rates on account of the Centennial.

Old Rates, $3.00 a Day.

G. W. MULLIN, Prop'r

FOR SALE.—I have a Hundred Bushels of clean New-ground Foltz SEED WHEAT for sale. I will also have a few pure ESSEX PIGS to spare this fall, for the improvement of other stock. A. S. TIPTON.
Curtin Twp., Aug. 9, 1876. 31-4t

BALLARD & CO.,

General Commission Merchants

and dealers in Grain, Wool, Hides, Tobacco, Hops, Eggs, Butter, Cheese, Dried Fruits, Furs Feathers, Lard, Tallow, Seeds, Bacon, Beans, Poultry, Flour, Vegetables, &c,

Warehouse, 207 & 209 N. Broad St., Philadelphia. 8-13-1y

A Valuable Farm for Sale!

IN COLLEGE TWP., CENTRE CO., PA.,

on the line of the Lewisburg, Centre & Spruce Creek Railroad,

A VALUABLE FARM

containing 110 acres more or less. There is also TEN ACRES of valuable TIMBER, which the purchaser could have if desired. The farm is well fenced and well watered. Cedar creek running through the place. The buildings on the place consist of a large

TWO-STORY STONE HOUSE,

spring-house, barn and all other necessary outbuildings. There is on the place a

NICE LOT OF FINE FRUIT TREES.

Near the place are several manufactories, and shops of all kinds convenient. It is expected that the depot will be located on lands adjoining.

For particulars address,

J. S. FOSTER,

BOALSBURG, PA.

8-21-tf

[Centre Hall Reporter please copy.]

1876. Where Now? 1876.

To MICHIGAN, one of the foremost, flourishing and healthy States.

WHAT FOR?

To buy a FARM out of the

OnE MillioN AcreS

of fine farming lands for sale by the GRAND RAPIDS & INDIANA R. R.

Strong soils; ready markets; sure crops; good schools; R. R. runs through centre of grant; settlements all along; all kinds of products raised; Plenty of water, timber and building materials; price from 4 to 10 dollars per acre; one fourth down, balance on time.

Send for illustrated Pamphlet full of facts and figures and be convinced. Address

W. A. HOWARD, Comm'r,
Grand Rapids, Mich.
P. R. L. PIERCE, Sec'y Land Dep't.
8-7-13 eow

Legal.

ORPHANS COURT SALE.

In the matter of the estate of Catharine Robb, late of Walker township, deceased.

By virtue of an order of sale, issuing out of the Orphans Court of Centre county, the undersigned, administrator of said deceased, will expose to public sale, at 1 o'clock P. M.,

SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1876,

on the premises, the real estate of the said decedent, described as follows, to-wit: All the one undivided half interest in and to all that certain messuage, tenement and tract of land situate in Walker township, Centre county, beginning at stones, thence by lands of M. Shaffer, north 25 degrees, west 55 perches to a post; thence north 45¾ degrees, east 26 8-10 perches to a post; thence south 43¾ degrees, east 16 3-10 perches to a post; thence 45¾ degrees, east 2 6-10 perches to a post; thence south 46 degrees, east 1 perch to a post; thence south 44 degrees, west 3 perches to a post, thence south 20 degrees, east 56 4-10 perches to a stone; thence south 71 degrees, west 24¾ perches to the place of beginning, containing Ten Acres and Forty-Eight Perches. Said premises has erected thereon a fine two-story Hotel Building and is known as the "Nittany Hall" property.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent of purchase money to be paid on day of sale and the balance thereof to be paid on confirmation of sale.

W. W. ROGERS,
29-4t Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration upon the estate of James M Thompson, late of Potter's Mills, Pa., deceased having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Centre county, all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to decedent are requested to make prompt payment, and those having claims against his estate will please present them duly authenticated for settlement to

JOHN J THOMPSON, Admr.
Lemont, Pa., July 24, 1876. 29-6t

A CHOICE FARM, AND HOUSE AND LOT for sale. Will be exposed to public sale, SEPTEMBER 9th, 1876,

the following described property, at the late residence of John Emmert, deceased, situated in Harris Township, Centre county, Pa: One farm containing one hundred and thirty-three acres, more or less. The above named farm is bounded by lands of B. Eberhart, deceased, James Glenn, McFarland, Dr. Henderson, deceased, and others. The farm is well watered, a never failing stream of water running through the farm within thirty yards of the barn; also a well of never failing water at the house, with good pump in it; also a large frame dwelling house, two stories high, almost new; a frame bank barn forty-five by eighty feet; and all other necessary out-buildings. The farm is one of the best producing farms for all kinds of grain in the community; all limestone land. Also large orchard of choice apples.

For particulars inquire of Wm. Werts, who lives on the farm.

Also one house and lot situated in Boalsburg, Harris township, Centre county, Pa. The house is two stories high, with kitchen attached to it, and all necessary out-buildings; also a good stable and a never failing well of water, with good pump in the lot; is well set with choice fruit trees of various kinds.

Also two acres and 132 perches of excellent land near the German Reform Church, in Boalsburg, within two squares of above named house. JOSIAH NEFF,
30-4t Executor of J. Emmert dec'd.

Cox's New Bakery.

NEW BAKERY.

Having purchased the entire stock and fixtures of the

KEYSTONE BAKERY,

opposite the depot, Bellefonte, Pa., I am now prepared to furnish families with the best of

BREAD, BREAD, BREAD,
CAKES, CAKES, CAKES,
PIES, PIES, PIES, PIES,
ETC., ETC., ETC.,
CONFECTIONERIES, ETC.
CONFECTIONERIES, ETC.
CONFECTIONERIES, ETC.

all guaranteed to be fresh and pure. I have employed Mr. John Dawson, who is acknowledged to be the best baker in town, to take charge of the bakery, and at all times I will strive to give entire satisfaction to my customers. v8-26-1y A. H. COX.

Murray Hill Publishing Co.

READ THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE

Murray Hill Publishing Co.

John P. Jewett, Manager.

CHRONIC DISEASES Cured. New paths marked out to Health by that plainest of all books—PLAIN HOME TALK AND MEDICAL COMMON SENSE, which contains nearly 1,000 pages of original matter, as entertaining as a fascinating story. Health and long life made easy for the learned and unlearned. Crammed full of **brand new ideas,** which are cheering to the sick, and intensely entertaining to those who are fortunate enough to escape disease. It guards the reader against the pitholes of human suffering, and points the way of deliverance to those who are already engulphed. By all means, find out all about it. **It is for you.** Its author, DR. R. B. FOOTE, of 120 LEXINGTON AVENUE, NEW YORK, is consulted by invalids at home and abroad, in person and by letter, and has had the experience of nearly a **quarter of a century** in the treatment of long standing and difficult diseases of every character; hence his ability to write practical truths for the invalid reader. His consultations are FREE to the sick everywhere; hence his immense correspondence with the sick all over the globe. YOU, READER, ARE AT LIBERTY TO CONSULT the able author of Plain Home Talk and Medical Common Sense. Write to him and you will be struck with his Common Sense. Whatever your malady, you will receive light which will do you good, by investing only a postage stamp, and writing to Dr. F. We wish to interest you in both the doctor and his immortal book. **The Book** itself, which gives satisfaction to all who read it, can be had of agents, or of the publishers direct. Plain muslin binding, $3.25, in the English or German language. Library binding, in English only, $3.75. Sent by mail, postage prepaid, on receipt of the price. A lady writes the author: "I have always felt that you were *the* physician of the world, from the fact of your wonderful success and *original ideas.*" One reader says—"I have found it to be one of the grandest works of the age." Another says—"I would not be without it for twice its cost." Similar letters reach the author every day. Contents table free.

SCIENCE IN STORY; also by DR. FOOTE. Cheap edition. 5 vols. in 1, neatly bound, $2; in 5 separate vols. at $5 and $7.50, according to binding. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Just the thing for young people. Contents table free.

DIME Publications. We can furnish all of DR. FOOTE'S popular Dime Publications on health and kindred topics. "OLD EYES MADE NEW," tells how to restore the sight and give up glasses, without the aid of Doctor or Medicine. Half a million have been issued already! "CONSTANT AND CURE FOR THE RUPTURED" is a valuable monograph for those who are afflicted with Rupture or Hernia. "PHYSIOLOGICAL INTERVENTION OF HUMANITY," relates to the subject of having people born right. "PHYSIOLOGICAL MARRIAGE" gives the latest researches regarding the laws governing temperamental adaptation, &c., &c. A STEP BACKWARD, reviewing inconsiderate legislation concerning the Prevention of Conception. "SPERMATORRHŒA," or Seminal Weakness with evidence of its curability. "CROUP, its causes, prevention and cure," invaluable to every mother having the care of small children. "COLD FEET," causes, prevention and cure. Any one of the foregoing Dime Publications will be sent by mail, postage prepaid, on receipt of ten cents.

FREE Publications. We will supply DR. FOOTE'S Free Publications. "*Gratuitous Advice to the Sick,*" *abroad as well as at home;* a circular of value to the sick. "*Evidences of Dr. Foote's Success;*" a sixty page pamphlet, free by mail. —Send for them.

AGENTS 5,000 good Agents can find profitable employment in the sale of the foregoing publications, and also several others published by us. Read all of the above, and send for particulars. Address, in terms, office, &c., The Murray Hill Publishing Company, *129 East 28th Street, New York.*

The Ladies' Hand-Book of valuable information to every woman, OLD or YOUNG, Married or Single. LADIES will thank us for this Hand-Book, and no **mother** will object to placing it in the hands of her daughters These Hand-Books are not PRIVATE treatises of both sexes, but are intended for general circulation. This Essay is deeply interesting to all nervous sufferers, or EITHER of the HAND-BOOKS will be sent by any address. Address with stamp, N. Y. P. Co., Boston, Mass.

TWO-HAND-BOOKS FREE TO ANY ADDRESS

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

BY EDWARD T. TUTEN.

Poetry.

A Midsummer Song.

Oh, father's gone to market; he was up before the day,
And Jamie's after robbins, and the man is making hay,
And whistling down the hollow goes the boy that minds the mill,
While mother from the kitchen door, is calling with a will—
"Polly!—Polly!—The cows are in the corn!
Oh, where's Polly?"

From all the misty morning air there comes a summer sound,—
A murmur as of waters from the skies, and trees, and ground.
The birds they sing upon the wing, the pigeons bill and coo,
And over hill and hollow rings again the loud halloo—
"Polly!—Polly!—The cows are in the corn!
Oh, where's Polly?"

Above the trees the honey-bees swarm by with buzz and boom,
And in the field and garden a hundred flowers bloom.
Within the farmer's meadows a brown-eyed daisy blows,
And down to the edge of the hollow a red and thorny rose.
But Polly!—Polly!—The cows are in the corn!
Oh, where's Polly?

How strange at such a time of day the mill should stop its clatter!
The farmer's wife is listening now, and wonders what's the matter.
Oh, wild the birds are singing in the wood and on the hill,
While whistling up the hollow goes the boy that minds the mill.
But Polly!—Polly!—The cows are in the corn!
Oh, where's Polly?

—*Scribner.*

Hold the Fort.

Hold the fort for Hayes and Wheeler,
Hold it for the right;
See, the Democrats are urging
Forward to the fight.

See them come, their banners waving,
See them pressing on;
Hark their shouts of rage and fury,
See their "gonfalon."

Now, boys! up and at them, sally
Forth to meet the foe;
See them waver! See them flying
To their overthrow!

Now aloud for Hayes and Wheeler,
Swell the triumph song,
And o'er every hill and valley
Loud the strain prolong!

Our Story Teller.

The Compromise of Susan and Edward.

"One o'clock—table standing—dish-water cooling—vituals drying up on the stove hearth and no menfolks home to dinner yet. I say it is aggravating!" And Susan looked as though she thought so, standing bareheaded in the door yard, one arm up shielding her eyes from the sun's scorching glare, as she looked scowlingly toward the distant hayfield from which the men should have long since made their appearance. She had been running in and out the house since noon watching for them to come, and a sun-blistered neck and face with the sight of a tableful of dishes that must drag her work late into the afternoon, did not add any sweetness to the expression of her face. This time, her gaze was rewarded by the sight of five sturdy laborers, slowly advancing toward the house. She would not have been a woman worthy of the name if she had not met her husband at the door with the oft-repeated query, "Why, under the sun, Edward, didn't you come to dinner before?" Not that she asked for information when he had made the same excuse once, twice and sometimes three times a day during the long years of their wedded life. "Oh, we had not finished our stint of work and I wanted to get it done before we turned out." Susan dished up the lukewarm, half spoiled dinner that day in perfect silence. She bore all the remarks usually made when a meal had waited so long without replying, "Here's a peck of flies in this gravy, wife. Why didn't you cover it up?" And, "My tea tastes like dishwater, why didn't you set it off before it was steeped to death?"

What was the use to retort when she knew he was perfectly aware the gravy had been covered up, and if she had set the tea off he would have complained because it was "stone cold." She could not keep fire enough to boil the tea after they came, for it made the kitchen too hot for Edward to eat in. But there was a glitter in her eyes that meant mischief, if the man that sat opposite her at the table had glanced off from his plate long enough to notice it; but he did not and after a hearty meal got up from the table perfectly satisfied with himself and everybody else, and never dreaming that a new leaf was to be turned over in his household and that that was the last meal, for a long time to come, that would stand and wait for him. This was what the glitter meant in Susan's eyes. It shone there all the while she was washing dishes, clearing away and finally blazed out into two little spiteful words as she was hanging away her apron, "We'll see!"

Five o'clock was the hour Edward wished supper to be ready during haying, but it so often happened that a shower was coming up, or might come up, or the word given, when five o'clock came and with it the sound of the horn, "One more load, boys, before supper;" or, "Milk, to-night, boys, before we eat," that Susan had learned to have the last meal of the day called for any time between 5 o'clock and 8:30 P. M.

But this afternoon five o'clock came and went and no fire crackled under the shining stove covers and no dishes rattled from cupboard to table. In the cool sitting room Susan sat busily sewing on Edward's pants. A few minutes before seven he came whistling up from the field and as he passed the kitchen-windows called to her, supposing she was there of course, meekly waiting supper for him, that he and the boys were going to the village that night and should not be in till after milking. Susan heard him from the sitting room but her face betrayed no emotion save that of quiet determination. She sewed busily on. She heard the men bring the pails into the milk room, heard them washing in the porch and yet made no movement toward preparing the meal. Was she ill-tempered, ugly? Not a bit. Her patience had been tried, tried beyond endurance, and she felt it right to give Edward a wholesome lesson; for talking, pleading, scolding did no good in this matter.

She heard him throw open the kitchen door, followed by his troop of hungry men. She could imagine how he stood and stared with amazement to see no fire built, no table set.

"Susan! Why Susanna Writtenhouse, where is your supper? Here we are all ready and you havn't a fire yet. What on earth is the matter?" His astonished, injured tone was ludicrous. They ready, and she, just for once, not have their meal ready! When Edward reached the sitting room she was just rising from her little sewing chair with her work in her hands.

"Supper time," she sweetly said, slowly shaking out the garment; "how afternoons slip by. I wanted to finish these pants before I commenced supper, and they are all done now but sewing on the buttons. Can't you wait, Edward, until I finish them?"

I wish you could have witnessed the blank astonishment pictured on his face while she was speaking.

"Wait! Wait for you to sew on buttons, while I and my men want our supper. Not by a good deal." And he honestly thought he was abused.

She folded her work up very slowly and asked him if he would not kindle the fire while she went to the garden to cut rhubarb for sauce. She put on her garden hat and was strolling through the door-yard before he recovered from his amazement sufficiently to speak.

"Stop to cook sauce and make tea while we fellows are waiting! No, indeed! Set on a cold lunch for we must be off? What are you thinking about, wife?"

The hired help sat around the room, tilting themselves on the corner of the sink and dresser, grinning at the reversed order of things. Susan knew their "important business" at the village was nothing but to get their weekly supply of tobacco, and loaf round the store telling long stories.

"Never did it take you so long to get a meal ready before!" Edward exclaimed, as his wife slowly brought things forward from the cellar and buttery. "If you don't hurry more we shan't get started till 9 o'clock."

Susan was slicing bread very evenly and carefully as he spoke. She knew she was dreadfully aggravating, and her courage almost failed her as she glanced at his honest, good-natured face and thought how sincere he was in thinking he was ill-used.

The preparation of this meal was but a sample of many others that came. She always had some work to finish, or something she was much more interested in and disliked leaving it to bother and get a meal, or callers came in and she "got to talking, and the time slipped by." In short, she managed to repeat every excuse and expression he had used defending himself, in those good old days when meals were ready in season. When she thought he was punished sufficiently and was thoroughly sick of having all work, indoors and out, drag so, she proposed a compromise—to have their meals ready at regular hours and, as far as it was possible, for him to be prompt in coming to them. To this he readily agreed, and admitted women's work was of as much importance to them as a man's work to him. After this punctuality and order reigned in Susan's household.

Doubtless there are many days during the year when it would not be wisdom or economy for a farmer to drop his work and go to the house when called, but in the majority of days there is no reason why they should crowd half an hour of the afternoon work into the forenoon, which they so dearly love to do, or stay to whittle one more shingle, listening to the neighbor's long yarn, leaning over the roadside fence, when the house-wife's dinner and temper are spoiling.

CLARISSA POTTER.

Carl Schurz says in his paper, the *Westliche Post*, that "never, since Lincoln's first election, have the Liberal Germans been as true Republicans, as unanimous, as resolved and ready for the combat as at this moment. The strength of the German vote of St. Louis to be cast for Rutherford B. Hayes will exceed by far the late dreams of the reactionary party."

New Advertisements.

VEGETINE

Strikes at the root of disease by purifying the blood, restoring the liver and kidneys to healthy action, invigorating the nervous system.

VEGETINE

Is not a vile, nauseous compound, which simply purges the bowels, but a safe, pleasant remedy which is sure to purify the blood and thereby restore the health.

VEGETINE

Is now prescribed in cases of Scrofula and other diseases of the blood, by many of the best physicians, owing to its great success in curing all diseases of this nature.

VEGETINE

Does not deceive invalids into false hopes by purging and creating a fictitious appetite, but assists nature in clearing and purifying the whole system, leading the patient gradually to perfect health.

VEGETINE

Was looked upon as an experiment for some time by some of our best physicians, but those most incredulous in regard to its merit are now its most ardent friends and supporters.

VEGETINE

Instead of being a puffed-up medicine has worked its way up to its present astonishing success by actual merit in curing all diseases of the blood, of whatever nature.

VEGETINE

Says a Boston physician, "I has no equal as a blood purifier. Hearing of its many wonderful cures, after all other remedies had failed, I visited the laboratory and convinced myself of its genuine merit. It is prepared from barks, roots and herbs, each of which is highly effective, and they are compounded in such a manner as to procure astonishing results."

VEGETINE

Is acknowledged and recommended by physicians and apothecaries to be the best purifier and cleanser of the blood yet discovered, and thousands speak in its praise who have been restored to health.

PROOF.

WHAT IS NEEDED.

BOSTON, Feb. 13, 1871.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—About one year since I found myself in feeble condition from general debility. Vegetine was strongly recommended to me by a friend who had been much benefitted by its use. I procured the article and after using several bottles, was restored to health and discontinued its use. I feel quite confident that there is no medicine superior to it for those complaints for which it is especially prepared, and would cheerfully recommend it to those who feel that they need something to restore them to perfect health. Respectfully yours,

U. L. PETTINGILL.

Firm of S.M. Pettingill & Co. 10 State St. Boston.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 26, 1872.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—The two bottles of Vegetine furnished me by your agent, my wife has used with great benefit. For a long time she has been troubled with dizziness and costiveness; these troubles are now entirely removed by the use of Vegetine.

She was also troubled with Dyspepsia and general debility; and has been greatly benefited.

THOS. GILMORE, 229½ Walnut St.

FEEL MYSELF A NEW MAN.

NATICK, Mass., June 1st, 1872.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—Through the advice and earnest persuasion of Rev. E. S. Best, of this place, I have been taking Vegetine for Dyspepsia, of which I have suffered for years.

I have used only two bottles and already feel myself a new man. Respectfully,

DR. J. W. CARTER.

Report from a Practical Chemist and Apothecary.

BOSTON, Jan. 1, 1874.

Dear Sir—This is to certify that I have sold at retail 154¼ dozen (1852 bottles) of your Vegetine since April 12, 1870, and can truly say that it has given the best satisfaction of any remedy for the complaints for which it is recommended, that I ever sold. Scarcely a day passes without some of my customers testifying to its merits on themselves or their friends. I am perfectly cognizant of several cases of scrofulous Tumors being cured by Vegetine alone in this vicinity. Very respectfully yours,

AI GILMAN, 466 Broadway.

To H. R. Stevens, Esq.

29-4t

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists

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A good reliable agent to canvass and sell Dr. O'Keefe's

Dollar Cases of Homeopathic Medicines,

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114 pages, illustrated. Cloth and gilt binding. A book for careful, private reading by both sexes, married and single. About marriage; whom to marry; proper age; Marriage Impediments, Nervous Debility; Sexual Inability; Blood Impurities, etc.; causes and consequences. Price 50 cents, sent securely sealed. Address

WM. WHITTIER, M. D.,
302 Penn st, Pittsburgh, Pa

N. B.—Dr. Whittier *specially* treats Private Diseases with greatest success. Cures guaranteed. Consultation—personal and by letter—confidential and free. Call or write, 29-4t

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E. F. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON

E. F. Kunkel's celebrated Bitter Wine of Iron will effectually cure liver complaint, jaundice, dyspepsia, chronic or nervous debility, chronic diarrhœa, disease of the kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered liver, stomach or intestines, such as constipation, flatulence, inward piles, fulness of blood to the head, acidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust for food, fullness or weight in the stomach, sour eructations, sinking or fluttering at the pit of the stomach, swimming of the head, hurried or difficult breathing, fluttering at the heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, dimness of vision dots or webs before the sight, dull pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, back, head, chest, limbs, etc., sudden flushes of heat, burning in the flesh, constant imaginings of evil and great depression of spirits. Price $1 per bottle. Beware of counterfeits. Do not let your druggist palm off some other preparation of iron he may say is as good, but ask for Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron. Take no other. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is not sold in bulk—only in $1 bottles. E. F. Kunkel, Proprietor, No 259 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Sold by all druggist and dealers everywhere.

Tape Worm Removed Alive.

Head and all complete in two hours. No fee till Head passes. Seat, pin and stomach worms removed by Dr. Kunkel, 259 North Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa. Send for circular. For removing seat, pin or stomach worms, call on your druggist and ask for a bottle of Kunkel's Worm Syrup, price $1. It never fails. Common sense teaches if tape worm be removed, all other worms can be readily destroyed.

v8 n30 1m.

Coal, Lime, &c.

Coal! Coal! Coal!

HAVING erected new Coal Sheds and new Scales, (Fairbanks') we are prepared to furnish the

Very Best Quality

OF

Wilkesbarre and Shamokin Coal!

to all who may want the same, at the

MOST REASONABLE PRICES

Our Coal is of the very

BEST IN THE MARKET

and will be delivered at the residence of all parties in Bellefonte, as low as the same quality of coal can be had elsewhere.

OFFICE IN McCAFFERTY'S BUILDING, (opposite the depot)

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COAL UNDER ROOF,

FROM THE

WILKESBARRE BALTIMORE COAL CO'S MINES,

prepared expressly for family use.

BEST COAL IN THE MARKET!

Also, SHAMOKIN ANTHRACITE COAL.

LIME!

WOOD or COAL BURNT,

challenges competition as to quality.

Agents for the sale of

DUPONT'S POWDER

RIFLE, SPORTING and BLASTING POWDER constantly on hand, which is sold in large or small quantities.

FUSE—BEST COTTON, HEMP AND TAPE FUSE for BLASTING,

FIRE BRICK AND GROUND FIRE CLAY,

all of which are being sold at the very LOWEST PRICES.

CONSUMERS OF AND DEALERS IN ABOVE ARTICLES ARE SOLICITED TO GIVE US A CALL!

Office and Yard near South End of Bald Eagle Valley Railroad Depot.

v2n34-1y

Medical, &c.

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a receipt that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH INMAN, Station D, Bible House, New York City. 8-17-6m

Sandalwood

possesses a much greater power in restoring to a healthy state the mucus membrane of the urethra than either Cubebs or Copaiba. It never produces sickness, is certain and speedy in its action. It is fast superseding every other remedy. Sixty capsules cure in six or eight days. No other medicine can do this.

Dundas Dick & Co.'s Soft Capsules containing Oil of Sandalwood, sold at all drug stores. Ask for circular or send to 35 & 37 Wooster street, New York, for one. v8n18-6m

Wright's Rejuvenating Elixer.

For the restoration of Nature's forces. It gives new life and vigor to the aged, and causes the blood of youth to course through the veins. It effectually cures Impotency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Muscular Power, Low Spirits, Disorganization of the Generative Organs, and all the train of ills that follow in the path of the transgressor of Nature's laws. Price $2 per bottle.

It will be readily understood that in the brief pace afforded by the advertising columns of a public print, it is impossible to give all particulars of the diseases that may be cured by the CHEROKEE MEDICINES. That they are destined to become immensely popular is plainly obvious in consequence of their

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The pamphlet and circulars that accompany the medicines give all the information which cannot be given here, and the medicines may be had of any respectable druggist.

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The celebrated author, in this admirable essay, clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of Self-Abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

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DRUG STORE,

late the property of James C. Williams, on All hardware emporium, is re-opened for business, ogheny street, next door to Hicks & Brother's re-stocked and fitted out with the very best

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

Perfumeries, Dye-Stuffs, Notions and everything usually kept in a first-class Drug store.

Prescriptions Carefully Compounded at all Hours of the Day

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FLOUR & GRAIN,

Have just received a Large and Well-selected Stock of

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Always glad to show their goods whether you buy or not.

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LAUTH, THOMAS & CO.,

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NOTIONS,
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BOOTS, SHOES,
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ETC., ETC.

Will be sold at Bottom Prices for cash, or in exchange for produce. v8-22-tf

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STATIONS.	MAIL. A. M.	EXPRESS. A. M.
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Milesburg	7.10	11.40
Snow Shoe Intersection	7.15	11.45
Snow Shoe City	8.30	1.00
	A. M.	P. M.

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STATIONS.	MAIL. A. M.	EXPRESS. P. M.
Snow Shoe City	9.00	3.40
Snow Shoe Intersection	10.12	4.51
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Bellefonte	10.30	5.12
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Drugs and Medicines.

Ceniennial Hotel Directory.

CENTENNIAL Hotel Directory OF Philadelphia.

Thousands of our readers will visit the grand Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia. They will want to stop at hotels where the accommodations are good and the charges are reasonable. To do so they must make all arrangements before starting. This can be done by correspondence with the proprietors. In this Directory will be found such as are fully up to these requirements.

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ELM AVENUE AND FIFTY-FIRST Street, opposite

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500 ROOMS.

A single room and single bed, $1 per day.
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Terms $3.50 per Day.

For one week or longer, $3 per day.

27-4m CURLIS DAVIS, Proprietor.

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Handsomest part of Philadelphia; cars pass door to Centennial Grounds; new buildings of brick and stone, and new furniture; Capacity for 700 guests. LODGING $1 PER DAY. Breakfast and supper 50 cents each; careful attendants and private watchmen; large parties accommodated in separate sections. Rooms may be engaged in advance by correspondence.

27-4m CHANNING HOTEL CO.

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TERMS $3 50 to $4 PER DAY.

J. B. BUTTERWORTH, Prop'r.

Peabody House,

CORNER OF LOCUST & NINTH STS.,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Convenient to all places of amusement and car lines in the city. No changes to and from the Centennial grounds.

Col. Watson, proprietor of the HENRY HOUSE, Cincinnati, for the past twenty years, and present proprietor, has leased the house for a term of years, and has newly furnished and fitted it throughout. He will keep a strictly first-class house, and has accommodation for 300 guests. Terms only $3 per day.

No bar has ever been kept in the HENRY HOUSE, nor will any be kept at the PEABODY.

1776. 1876.

BELMONT HOTEL,

STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS.

Terms $3 50 per day.

COR. FORTY-FIRST AND OREGON STS.,

(SILVER MAPLE GROVE)

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CHAS. P. & F. P. STEVENS,
OF BALTIMORE,
Owners and Proprietors.
Major W. W. LELAND, Manager.

ITS ATTRACTIONS—Capacity, 1,000 guests; 360 feet long by 140 feet wide; 3 stories high, built and furnished by Baltimoreans. Private parlors, en suite, etc. Special rates for parties, Associations, etc. French, German, Spanish and Italian spoken in the hotel. All charges moderate and accommodations first-class. It is within four blocks of the main entrance of the grand Centennial Exhibition, the most desirable location of any Centennial Hotel. The entire house is surrounded by a magnificent grove of maple trees, of thirty years growth, making it the coolest hotel in Philadelphia. The furniture and equipment of the entire establishment are of the most liberal character, and during the season a first-class orchestra will furnish music for the entertainment of the guests. Market street line city cars pass the door. 27-3m

This Directory is compiled by

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MANUFACTURERS, 30-3m
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RUBBER GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, Belting, Packing, Hose, Boots & Shoes, Clothing, etc. RICHARD LEVICK, SON & CO., 724 Chestnut St. Phil. Agents National Rubber Co. 38-27.

Miscellaneous.

Seasons of Great Heat.

Scientists have been trying to prove that the earth is gradually cooling, and in a few thousand years hence will be uninhabitable on account of the intense cold. That there was a period when heat was more general and uniform than in latter times there seems to be conclusive evidences, but that there shall be any decided change in the earth's temperature in time to come is in all probability beyond human calculation.

Although we have already this summer passed through a series of some twenty-five consecutive days when the heat ranged from eighty-eight to a hundred and three degrees in the shade, a higher average temperature than has ever been recorded in this locality, yet in the same number of successive days there have perhaps been periods when this amount of caloric has been exceeded.

In former times the mercury but seldom ranged so high as in later years. A temperature of ninety-six degrees was the usual limit. Thus, we are told by Watson, that in July, 1789, the weather was very hot in Philadelphia, "by 10 A. M. the meats in the markets putrefy, and the city Mayor ordered them cast into the river—merchants shut up their stores—thermometer at ninety-six for several days—in August fires became agreeable." It was very evident that at that time ice was not served at houses as at present, nor was it used by butchers for preserving their meats. The summer of 1805 is mentioned as being extraordinarily warm, with no rain after the middle of June. During July the heat generally ranged from ninety to ninety-six degrees, and vegetation of every kind was destroyed. In July, 1811, the mercury ranged from ninety-four to ninety seven degrees between the third and ninth.

In Europe there have been seasons of extraordinary drought and heat. In 1132 the bed of the Rhine was dry, and the earth was cracked in places by intense caloric. In 1160 large numbers of soldiers were killed by the heat during the campaign against Bela. In 1276 and 1277 the crops perished. In 1303 and 1304 people could cross the rivers Seine, Loire, Rhine and Danube, by stepping upon the exposed stones without wetting their feet.

In 1393 and 1395 the crops were killed, and multitudes of birds, animals and many people perished. In 1450 the heat was also extraordinary. From 1538 to 1542 nearly all the rivers were dwindled in size to brooks. In 1556 there was long continued drought. In 1615 and 1620 there was an overpowering heat in France and Italy. In 1658 there was fifty-eight consecutive days of extreme heat.

The year 1678 and three first years of the eighteenth century were noted for the unusual high temperature. In 1718 there was no rain from April to October. There was no harvest, the rivers were depleted of their water, places of amusement in the cities were closed, and people, birds and animals died in large numbers. The mercury in the shade rose as high as 36 degrees Reaumer, equal to 118 Fahrenheit.

The summers of 1723, 1725, 1746, 1748, 1754 1760, 1767, 1778 and 1788, were remarkable for their heat. The summer of the famous comet year, 1811, was very warm and dry, and the wine produced in France that season was considered of extraordinary quality. In 1818 the heat was intense throughout Europe. The mercury rose to 112 and grert suffering and many deaths resulted.

As the past winter was one of unusal mildness, nearly every one predicted a temperate summer; but there seems to be no meteorological signs whereby we can foretell the characteristics of a coming season. For no explainable reasons, we have at intervals protracted droughts, incessant rains, destructive heats and intense cold. These extreme climatic phenomena have distinguished the past and will characterize the future as the same laws which produced them heretofore will influence them hereafter.

Ladies Camping in California

The Chicago *Inter-Ocean* says: Four or five young ladies lately camped out in Southern California. There was Miss Kate Brownson, from New York, who has deep blue eyes, black hair, and an exquisite fair complexion, and is a fine musician, and a devout Presbyterian; Miss Abbie Halls, from Massachusetts, a brunette, slender, affectionate and demonstrative, poetess, mineralogist, conchologist and taxidermist; Miss Lizzie Pershing, from Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, with brown eyes, brown hair, and pretty hands and feet; and Miss Louie Anderson, a native of Ohio, and a graduate of Ann Arbor. They started from Santa Barbara in a large camp wagon drawn by mules, and driven by a grey-haired teamster. They carried a tent, blankets and pillows, provisions, fishing tackle, guns and ammunition. They had a splendid time, shooting quail, gathering flowers and talking poetry. With the exception of the grey-haired teamster no man dared to show his ugly face in camp. That teamster is the most envied man in California.

Latest Wonder of Telegraphy.

From the Boston Traveller.

The readers of the *Traveller* have been made acquainted with the wonderful inventions of Professor Bell, by which musical and vocal sounds can be and have been sent over the electric wires, but few if any are aware of the wonderful results which are sure to follow these improvements in telegraphy. A few nights ago Profesror Bell was in communication with a telegraph operator in New York, and commenced experimenting with one of his inventions pertaining to the transmission of musical sounds. He made use of his phonetic organs and played the tune of "America," and acked the operator what he heard.

"I heard the tune of 'America,'" replied New York; "give us another."

Professor Bell then played "Auld Lang Syne."

"What do you hear now?"

"I hear the tune of 'Auld Lang Syne,' with the full chorus, distinctly," replied New York. Thus, the astounding discovery has been made that a man can play upon musical instruments in New York, New Orleans, or London, or Paris, and be heard distinctly in Boston! If this can be done, why cannot distinguished performers execute the most artistic and beautiful music in Paris, and an audience assemble in Music Hall, Boston, to listen?

Professor Bell's other improvement, namely, the transmission of the human voice, has become so far perfected that persons have conversed over one thousand miles of wire with perfect ease, although as yet the vocal sounds are not loud enough to be heard by more than one or two persons. But if the human voice can now be sent over the wire, and so distinctly that when two or three known parties are telegraphing, the voice of each can be recognized, we may soon have distinguished men delivering speeches in Washington, New York, or London, and audiences assembled in Music Hall or Faneuil Hall to listen!

The Hamburg Massacre.

The jury in the Hamburg case find seven persons guilty of murder, namely: E. J. Butler, Henry Getsen, Thos. Butler, Harrison Butler, John Lamar, Thomas Oliver and John Oliver. They find that Moses Parks was killed by E. J. Butler; James Cook by Henry Getzen, Thomas Butler and Harrison Butler; and A. T. Attoway, Daniel Philips, Hamp Stevens and Albert Menyard were killed by John Lamar, Thomas Oliver and John Oliver. They find that forty-four citizens of Aiken, S. C., thirteen of Edgefield, S. C., and thirty Georgians were accessories before the fact.

And now it remains to be seen if the blood-thirsty wretches will receive the just punishment for their crimes. Every consideration of right and justice demands that these men should suffer for their iniquities; that this blot upon the civilization of the nineteenth century should be wiped out. Every honest man, no matter what his politics; every honest newspaper of whatever party will demand that this outrage shall be satisfied, and that the perpetrators shall dance an accompaniment with nothing to rest upon but the thin etherial atmosphere.

SECRETARY CHANDLER, Secretary of the National Republican Executive Committee, says that the correspondence of the committee from all parts of the country promises a magnificent triumph in November; that never was the party so thoroughly united, nor were the accessions from Democratic ranks so numerous and influential. It is but natural that there should be desertions from the ranks of an army whose generals have not yet agreed upon a plan of campaign against the opposing host which advances in solid phalanx and under an inspiring leadership. Every day that passes must witness the weakening of these Democratic ranks. Men who have convictions on questions of national import must chafe under the restraint of party discipline which would hold them to an organization the only rallying cry of which is "The Spoils!"

All but two of the Prohibition nominees in Massachusetts have very sensibly refused to become assistant Democrats, by declining to serve.

List of Patents issued to Inventors of Pennsylvania, excepting Phila., for the week ending Aug 5, 1876, and each dated July 25, 1876. Furnished this paper by Cox & Cox, Solicitors of Patents, Washington, D. C.

W Colwell Brick Kilns Pittsburgh
" " "
L Light Culinary Steamer Lebanon
N Mennesse Hasp and Latch Meadville
G Westinghouse Air Brakes Pittsburgh
T Brown and L Frazier Exhibiting Boots and Shoes Pittsburgh
W Buckman Dental Flask Easton
A Chapman Horse Releaser Doylestown
A Harcum Glass Melting Pots Pittsburgh
John and Jacob Hamley Washing Machine Penn Township
J Miller Rein Holder Washington
J Moore Miners Lamp Washington
R Robertson Metallurgic Furnace Pittsburgh
J & G Robinson Bag Holder Wilmington
H Spang Fire Alarm Telegraph Reading
J Sutter Nuts Pittsburgh
E Sassey Raising Sunken Vessels McKeesport
A Barker Hinges Wyoming
P Oliver Powder Can Wilkesbarre
J Reese Slitting R R Rails Pittsburgh
L Strang Soap Pittsburgh

Banks and Bankers.

MOSES THOMPSON, JOHN I. THOMPSON, WM. THOMPSON, JR.

JOHN I. THOMPSON & CO.

BANKERS,

LEMONT CENTRE CO., PA.

v6n1-1y

BROCKERHOFF, Pres't.. J. D. SHUGERT, Cash'r

CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO., receive Deposits and allow Interest, Discount notes, Buy and sell Government Securities, Gold and Coupons. v6n1-1y.

E. C. HUMES, Pres't.....J. P. HARRIS, Cash'r.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Bellefonte, Allegheny Street, Bellefonte, Pa. v6n1-1y.

Professional Cards.

WM. P. WILSON, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte Pa. Office in Mrs. Benner's Building, Bellefonte Pa. v6n1-1y

A. O. FURST, Attorney-at-Law, office on High Street, corner of Diamond, second door from First National Bank. 6-1-tf

.BLANCHARD,.....E. M. BLANCHARD.

E. & E. M. BLANCHARD, Attorneys-at-Law, Allegheny street, Bellefonte, Pa. v6-1-1y.

D. S. KELLER, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office North-west corner of Brockerhoff House, next door to Centre County Banking Co, 5-17-1y

D. F. FORTNEY, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Special attention given to the collection of claims. Office over Reynolds & Co 's Bank. v6n1-1y.

JOHN H. ORVIS, C. T. ALEXANDER, C. M. BOWERS.

ORVIS, ALEXANDER & BOWERS, Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office in Garman's building, opposite Court House. 6-1

BUSH, YOCUM & HASTINGS, Attorneys at Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office north-east cor of the Diamond, opposite First National Bank 7-1-1y

STITZER & MAGEE, Attorney's at law. Office on Allegheny St., over Reynolds' bank, Bellefonte, Pa. May be consulted in English or German.

JOHN I. IRWIN, Attorney-at-law. Office North side of Diamond, Bellefonte, Pa. Collections carefully attended to, and remittances promptly made.

JOHN F. POTTER, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte, Pa. oct27'70-tf.

J. G. LOVE, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte, Pa Office on High St. ja4'71-tf.

Physicians and Dentists.

EDWIN S. DORWORTH, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office at his residence, on south side of Diamond, two doors above Garman's hotel. Calls promptly attended day or night. 6-14-tf

DR. J. W. RHONE, Dentist, has permanently located in Bellefonte, and may be found at all times at his office (and residence) in the "Turner Building," on Allegheny st., first door North of Wilson & Hicks' Hardware store. 7-15-tf

H. H. MOTHERSBAUGH, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Calls promptly attended to day or night. Office at his drug store, in Beech Creek, Clinton county, Pa. Also dealer in pure drugs and medicines, fancy and toilet articles, etc. v7n41-1y*

DR. J. B. LAIRD, OF MILESBURG, A graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, having had an experience of over twenty years in civil and military practice, offers his professional services to the public.

☞ Female Complaints and Chronic Diseases made a specialty. v8n1-1y

GEO. M. SWARTZ, Dentist, has resumed the practice of Dentistry, and is now permanently located in Bellefonte, in the McClain Block, on the second floor, opposite the Bush House. Having practiced 11 years, is prepared now to do work in the latest improved style. v8-23-1y

DR. F. I. KIRK.

Expresses.

SOLOMON DERR.—Hereby gives notice to his old friends and the business community generally that he has a good team of horses, and that he is prepared at all times to deliver lumber, flour, feed, or baggage, or anything else in his line, to any part of the town or County. Everything committed to his care, will be attended to punctually. 4-28-1y.

JNO. D. SOURBECK.

LOCAL EXPRESS.

A local expressing promptly attende to reasonable rates.

Also, proprietor of all the bill boards in town

BILL POSTING A SPECIALTY.

6-16 1y

Shaving Saloons.

M. S. GRAHAM, Fashionable Barber, in Basement of the Conrad House Bellefonte Pa. The best of Razors, sharp and keen, always on hand. He guarantees a SHAVE without either pulling or pain. Perfumery, Hair Oil Hair Restoratives, &c., constantly on hand. WARM AND COLD BATHS. 5-1-tf

WM. MILLS,

FASHIONABLE BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER.

Pleasant rooms and experienced workmen, Felty's new building, High Street, Bellefonte, Pa 5-29-1y

Druggists.

ESTABLISHED 1853. ESTABLISHED 1853.

F. P. GREEN

DRUGGIST,

BUSH HOUSE BUILDING, BELLEFONTE

Keeps constantly on hand, or orders on short notice, a full assortment of everything usually kept in a first-class Drug Store. Particular attention given to preparing Physicians prescriptions, and family recipes. v6n1-1y.

Miscellaneous Cards.

THOMAS H. RHOADS

is prepared to do

PAPER HANGING, PAINTING & GLAZING

at reasonable rates. Orders left at his residence on Lamb street, Bellefonte, Pa., will receive prompt attention. ☞ Satisfaction guaranteed. v8n12-1y

J. L. COCHRAN. J. W. GILLESPIE.

COCHRAN & GILLESPIE,

LEAF AND MANUFACTURED

TOBACCO

Cigars, Etc.,

NO. 255 MARKET STREET

(NORTH SIDE)

PHILADELPHIA.

v8 31-1y

Bellefonte Car Works.

CHANGED HANDS.

McCLELLAN & SPEER,

(Successors to Bellefonte Car Manufact'ng. Co.)

having leased the work of the company are prepared to furnish

Sash,
Doors,
Sidings;
Flooring,
Mouldings,
Scroll Work,
Stains,
Building Material,

Cottage Bedsteads, and all kinds of frame work. The

MACHINE SHOPS

are the most complete of any in the State, and they will make a specialty of furnishing repairs for Threshing Machines, Reapers, Engines, &c., and having in operation the most approved Forging Hammers, Bolt Headers, Cutters and Net Taps, they can supply

Heavy Forgings,

Bolts, Nets, &c., at reduced prices. The

FOUNDRY DEPARTMENT

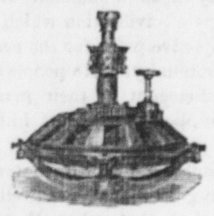
will be kept fully stocked with wagon spindles, and stove grates. New castings of all kinds.

McCLELLAN & SPEER,

8-13-1y Bellefonte, Pa.

Foundries.

W. P. Duncan & Co,



Bellefonte, Pa.

ENGINEERS & MACHINISTS.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

HOUSTON WATER WHEEL

STEAM ENGINES,

CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,

ROLLING MILL

AND

Grist Mill Machinery.

v5n46a812-1y

Photographic Material.

Awarded the Highest Medal at Vienna.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,

591 Broadway, New York,

(Opp. Metropolitan Hotel,)

Manufacturers, Importers & Dealers in

CHROMOS AND FRAMES,

Stereoscopes and Views

Albums, Graphoscopes and Suitable Views.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIA S

We are headquarters for everything in the way of

STEREOPTICONS AND MAGIC LANTERNS,

Being manufacturers of the

MICRO-SCIENTIFIC LANTERN,
STEREO-PANOPTICON,
UNIVERSITY STEREOPTICON,
ADVERTISERS' STEREOPTICON
ARTOPTICON,
SCHOOL LANTERN, FAMILY LANTERN,
PEOPLE'S LANTERN.

Each style being the best of its class in the market.

Catalogues of Lanters and Slides, with directions for using, sent on application.

Any enterprising man can make money with a Magic Lantern.

☞ Cut out this advertisement for reference. no23

Ocean Steamers.

AMERICAN LINE

MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

ONLY

LINE CARRYING THE AMERICAN FLAG.

Sailing every Thursday from PHILADELPHIA

For QUEENSTOWN & LIVERPOOL.

CABIN, INTERMEDIATE & STEERAGE

Accommodations Unsurpassed,

Rates as low as by any other First-Class Line.

PETERWRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, W. W. POTTER, PHILADELPHIA Penn R. R. Office, Agnet, Pellefonte.

Boots and Shoes.

WILLIAM NEWCOMER,

Boot and Shoe-maker.

Repairing done on short notice. Also, Agent for the celebrated Grover & Baker Lock Stitch Sewing Machines. Machines of all kinds repaired or exchanged.

☞ Humes' Block, next door to post office. v8n16-1y

Insurance.

SOME TIMES TERRIBLE ACCIDENTS

OCCUR, UPON THE RAILROAD, AND WHERE CROWDS OF PEOPLE ARE COLLECTED TOGETHER.

Before going to the Centennial it would be prudent to provide yourself with an Accident Policy in the only purely

Accident Insurance Company

represented in Bellefonte.

THE HARTFORD ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY IS THE ONLY COMPANY WHICH ISSUES BOTH SHORT AND LONG TERM POLICIES.

Tickets issued by their agent from one to thirty days. $5 00 weekly indemnity paid for every $1000 00 insured.

$15 00 weekly indemnity paid for every ticket issued.

OFFICE—North of Court House, Bellefonte, Pa.

W. B. RANKIN, Agent.

Carriages.

S. A. McQUISTION

MANUFACTURER OF

Buggies, Carriages,

Wagons Sleighs, &c.,

REPAIRING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO!

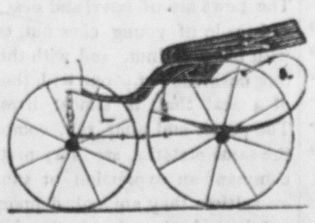
SHOPS NEAR THE DEPOT, BELLEFONTE PA. 5-4-1y

REMOVAL.

EDWARD A. BULLOCK & CO,

MILESBURG.

MANUFACTURERS OF



BUGGIES AND CARRIAGES

SPRING WAGONS, SLEIGHS, &c.

AND LUMBER WAGONS

Having rebuilt our factory, lately burned in the great fire at Milesburg, we have removed from Bellefonte, and can now be found at our new place of business near

CENTRAL CITY MILLS.

Thankful to our friends for past favors we solicit a continuance of their patronage at our new establishment.

Repairing Neatly and Carefully Done,

and satisfaction guaranteed.

Our motto is, As Cheap as the Cheapest and Good as the Best.

7-23-1y

GO TO

J. R. BARTROFF

FOR FINE

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, WAGONS, ETC.

Repairing promptly and neatly done at reasonable rates. 22-3m

E. Bishop St., Bellefonte, Pa.

$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. 31-1

Railways.

CALIFORNIA.

The Chicago and North-Western

Railway embraces under one management the Great Trunk Railway Lines of the WEST and NORTH-WEST, and with its numerous branches and connections forms the shortest and quickest route between Chicago and all points in Illinois, Wisconsin, Northern Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, California and the Western Territories. Its

Omaha and California Line

is the shortest and best route for all points in Northern Illinois, Iowa, Dakota, Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, California, Oregon, China, Japan and Australia. Its

Chicago, Madison und St. Paul

line is the short line for Northern Wisconsin and Minnesota, and for Madison, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, and all points in the great North-west. Its

Winona and St. Peter Line

is the only route for Winona, Rochester, Owatonna, Mankato, St. Peter, New Ulm, and all points in Southern and Central Minnesota. Its

Green Bay and Marquette

line is the only line for Janesville, Watertown, Fond Du Lac, Oshkosh, Appleton, Green Bay, Escanaba, Negaunee, Marquette, Houghton, Hancock and the Lake Superior Country. Its

Freeport and Dubuque Line

is the only route for Elgin, Rockford, Freeport and all points via Freeport, Its

Chicago and Milwaukee Line

is the old Lake Shore route, and is the only one passing through Evanston, Lake Forest, Highland Park, Waukegan, Racine, Kenosha, to Milwaukee.

PULLMAN PALACE CARS

are run on all through trains of this road.

This is the ONLY LINE running these cars between Chicago and St. Paul, Chicago and Milwaukee, or Chicago and Winona.

At Omaha our Sleepers connect with the Overland Sleepers on the Union Pacific Railroad for all points west of the Missouri river.

On the arrival of the trains from the East or South, the trains of the Chicago and North-western Railway LEAVE CHICAGO as follows:

For Council Bluffs, Omaha and California: Two Through Trains daily, with Pullman Palace Drawing Room and Sleeping Cars through to Council Bluffs.

For St. Paul and Minneapolis, Two Through Trains daily, with Pullman Palace Cars attached on both trains.

For Green Bay and Lake Superior, Two Trains daily, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, and running through to Marquette.

For Milwaukee, Four Through Trains daily, Pullman Cars on Night trains, Parlor Chair Cars on day trains.

For Sparta and Winona, and points in Minnesota, One Through Train daily, with Pullman Sleepers to Winona.

For Dubuque, via Freeport, Two Through Trains daily, with Pullman Cars on night trains.

For Dubuque and La Cross, via Clinton, Two Through Trains daily, with Pullman Cars on night train to McGregor, Iowa.

For Sioux City and Yankton, Two Trains daily. Pullman Cars to Missouri Valley Junction.

For Lake Geneva, Four Trains daily.

For Rockford, Sterling, Kenosha, Janesville and other points, you can have from two to ten trains daily.

New York office, No. 415 Broadway; Boston office, No. 6 State street; Omaha office, 263 Farnham street; San Francisco office, 121 Montgomery street; Chicago ticket offices: 62 Clark street, under Sherman House; corner Canal and Madison streets; Kinzie street Depot, corner W. Kinzie and Canal streets; Wells street depot, corner Wells and Kinzie streets.

For rates or information not attainable from your home ticket agents, apply to

MARVIN HUGHITT, Gen. Sup't, Chicago.

W. H. STENNETT, Gen. Pass. Agent, Chicago. v6n4-1y

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD—PHILA DELPHIA & ERIE R. R. DIVISION.

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

On and after SUNDAY, APRIL 23, 1876, the Trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Rail Road Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

ERIE EXPRESS leaves New York			9 25 a. m.
" "	Philadelphia		12. 55 p. m.
" "	Baltimore		1. 20 p. m.
" "	Harrisb'g		5.00 p. m.
" "	arr. at Williamsp't		8.56 p. m.
" "	Lock Haven		10.30 p. m.
" " "	Erie		10.05 a. m.
ERIE MAIL leaves New York			8.25 p. m.
" "	Philadelphia		11.55 p. m.
" "	Baltimore		2.16 p. m.
" "	Harrisburg		4.25 a. m.
" "	Williamsport		8.33 a. m.
" "	Lock Haven		9.40a. m.
" "	Renovo		10.55 a. m.
" "	arr. at Erie		7.20 p. m.
NIAGARA EX. leaves Philada			7.20 a. m.
" "	"	Baltimore	7.30 a. m.
" "	"	Harrisb'g	10.55 a. m.
" "	arr. at Williamsp't		1.50 p. m.
" "	"	Lock Haven	3.15 p. m.
" "	"	Renovo	6.15 p. m.
" "	"	Kane	8.45 p. m.
" "	"	Buffalo	.....
LOCK HAVEN ACCOM. leaves Phila			8.00 a. m.
" "	"	Baltimore	8.30 a. m.
" "	"	Harrisburg	1.25 p. m.
" "	arr. at Williamsport		6.10 p. m.
" "	"	Lock Haven	7.20 p. m.
SUNDAY EX. leaves New York			8.25 p. m.
" "	"	Philadelphia	11.55 p. m.
" "	"	Baltimore	2.10 p. m.
" "	"	Harrisburg	4.10 a. m.
" "	arr. at Will'sp't		7.40 a. m.

EASTWARD.

PHILA. EXPRESS leaves Erie			7.00 p. m.
" "	"	Lock Haven	8.30 a. m.
" "	"	Williamsp't	7.25 a. m.
" "	arr. at Harrisb'g		11.40 a. m.
" "	"	Baltimore	6.25 p. m.
" "	"	Philadelphia	9.20 p. m.
" "	"	New York	7.45 p. m.
DAY EXPRESS leaves Kane			6.00 a. m.
" "	"	Renovo	10.10 a. m.
" "	"	Lock Haven	11.20 a. m.
" "	"	Williamsport	12.40 p. m.
" "	arr at	Harrisburg	4.10 p. m.
" "	"	Philadelphia	7.20 p. m.
" "	"	New York	10.15 p. m.
" "	"	Baltimore	6.35 p. m.
" "	"	Washington	9.00 p. m.
ERIE MAIL leaves Erie			11. 20 a. m.
" "		Renovo	8.55 p. m.
" "		Lock Haven	10.05 p. m.
" "		Williamsp't	11.15 p. m.
" "	arr. at Harrisburg		2.45 a. m.
" "	"	Baltimore	7.30 a. m.
" "	"	Phila	7.00 a. m.
" "	"	New York	10.10 a. m.
FAST LINE leaves Williamsport			12.25 a. m.
" "	arr at	Harrisburg	3.53 a. m.
" "	"	Baltimore	7.35 a. m.
" "	"	Philadelphia	7.35 a. m.
" "	"	New York	10.25 a. m.
SUNDAY EX. leeves Williamsport			8.15 a. m.
" "	arr. at Harrisburgh		11.40 a. m.
" "	"	Philadelphia	2.20 p. m.
" "	"	New York	6.45 p. m.
" "	"	Baltimore	7.35 p. m.

Erie Mail west, Niagara Express West, Lock Haven Accom. west and Day Express east make close connection at Northumberland with L. & B. R. R. trains for Wilkesbarre and Scranton.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West Erie Express West, and Lock Haven Accommodation West make close connection at Williamsport with N. C. R. W. trains north.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West, and Day Express East make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. trains.

Erie Mail east and west connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R., at Corry with B. C. & A. V. R. R., at Emporium with B. N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

Parlor Cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Express west, Erie Express West, Philadelphia Express East, Day Express East and Sunday Express East. Sleeping Cars on all night trains.

WM. A. BALDWIN, Gen'l Sup't

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Lodge Directory.

Bayard Post, No. 90. G. A. R., meets every Monday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Bush's Arcade

Bellefonte Council, No. 270, O. U. A. M., meets every Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Lodge, No. 190, K. of P., meets every Friday evening, at their hall, in Meek's Building, opposite the Bush House.

Centre Lodge, No. 153, I. O. O. F., meets every Thursday evening, at the Odd Fellow's hall. Degree meetings first Saturday of each month.

Minerva (Rebekah Degree) Lodge, No. 53, meets on the Saturday night next to and immediately before the full of the moon of each month, in Odd Fellow's hall.

Bellefonte Encampment, No. 72, I. O. O. F., meets at the Odd Fellow's hall on the second and fourth Mondays of every month.

Bellefonte Lodge, No. 268, A. Y. M., meets on Tuesday evening, at 2 o'clock, on or before each full moon, in Masonic Lodge, Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Chapter, 241, R. A. M., meets on Thursday night preceding the second Friday of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

Constans Commandery, No. 33, K. T., meets the second Friday evening of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

Bellefonte and County.

——Putty at Green's.

——Use Cocoa-Camphorine.

——Company B, Fifth Regiment N. G., returned home from the Centennial Exhibition last Saturday.

——Samuel H. Stover, of Boalsburg, has opened his house for the entertainment of the traveling public.

——It is an established fact that you can always get a delicious glass of soda or a prime cigar at Green's drug store.

——A regular meeting of Logan fire company will be held at their new engine house on Howard street next Friday evening, August 18, at half-past seven o'clock. All members are respectfully requested to be present.

——There was a grand opening of clothing and gents' furnishing goods on Saturday, August 12th, at J. Newman, Jr.'s new Eagle Clothing Store, Sands' building. Call early for good bargains. Hats and caps a specialty at astonishingly low prices.

——Wednesday, September 20th, is to be the great Centennial Odd Fellows' day in Philadelphia, and elaborate preparations are being made to make that day a memorable one in the history of the Order. The indications are that Centre county will be well represented on the occasion.

——We hope Republicans will give the letters of Tilden and Hendricks, which we publish on our second page, a careful perusal, confident that they will turn from them with a higher appreciation of their own party, and the evils they will avert by electing our noble standard-bearers, Hayes and Wheeler.

——Republicans, don't neglect to be assessed and registered before the first of September next. Pay your taxes thirty days before the election. Don't neglect this, or you may lose your vote. If you have a receipt for State and county taxes paid within two years, and thirty days before the election, that will do; but be sure you have complied with the New Constitution.

——We would suggest that early steps be taken to organize a Hayes and Wheeler campaign club in this place. Clubs should also be organized in every election district in the county, at the earliest possible day, as the most effective means of bringing out a full vote in November next. We hope our Republican friends will attend to this matter. It is of the utmost importance that it should be done.

——On last Monday morning while the Bald Eagle express train, Conductor James Stevens, was proceeding to Tyrone, between this station and Milesburg a spring on the engine suddenly broke, necessitating a speedy return to the shops here for repairs. The train was left standing at Central City, while the engine came up to the shops. After about an hour's delay the damage was repaired, and the train was again in motion.

——Next will come the jovial corn huskings, in the beautiful moonlight, when the air sparkles with frosty diamonds, and merry song and clatter bespeak the happiness of rustic belles and beaux, as they strip the husk from the golden ears. Oh, there's a world of unrealized fun and unwritten poetry in this world of ours—hidden away, too, where the tawdry bubbles of fashion who imagine they only revel amid life's sweets, would never think of finding it—in little, cozy country nooks where the queen of happiness reigns supreme, and wields her sceptre sheen.

——He complained that life was a failure, that there was nothing new under the sun; that he had found out the coldness and hollowness of friendship, and that no sensation could arouse him from the apathy that was steeping his soul in torpor, when Philip, who is in the employ of Sechler & Co., tossing packages of brown paper from a wagon into the store, smote him in the pit of the stomach, and gave him a sensation which knocked the wind and the nonsense out of him at one and the same time. They have too much business going on around that store to listen to much nonsense.

The Dedication of the Methodist Church.—The new Methodist Episcopal church, of this place, was dedicated on Sunday last. The morning services were conducted by Rev. Bishop Simpson, supported by Revs. E. B. Snyder, George Guyer, M. L. Smyser, and Geo. W. Miller, the pastor in charge. The Bishop commanded the undivided and earnest attention of the large audience that crowded the church by preaching one of his unique, able and masterly sermons from the following text:

"The glory of Lebanon shall come unto thee, the fir tree, the pine tree, and the box together to beautify the place of my sanctuary, and I will make the place of my feet glorious."—Isaiah 60: 13.

We shall attempt no comment upon the sermon other than that he portrayed the peculiar glory of the church of the living God in its effect upon man, society and civilization, in his masterly and peerless manner, engaging the most serious and enthusiastic attention of his hearers during the entire discourse.

At the close of the sermon the appointed collectors were marshaled and assigned to their respective localities in the audience, and the effort at once put forth to raise the sum necessary to liquidate the entire indebtedness of the church, which, in a statement made by Rev. G. W. Miller, was announced to be yet three thousand dollars, the whole cost being sixteen thousand dollars. After an eloquent appeal to the audience by the Bishop, and the earnest soliciting and canvassing of the collectors the sum of two thousand and fifty dollars was raised, leaving nine hundred and fifty dollars to be raised at the evening service.

The Rev. E. B. Snyder, of Pittsburgh, in the evening preached a very pleasing and practical sermon from Luke 15:7;

"I say unto you that likewise joy shall be in heaven over one sinner that repenteth, more than over ninety and nine just persons which need no repentance."

After the sermon five hundred dollars were subscribed, leaving four hundred and fifty dollars yet to be raised to cover the entire cost of the enterprise. Rev. G. W. Miller very kindly thanked the audience and the people of Bellefonte and vicinity for their unselfish generosity and liberality in behalf of the undertaking, and for the sympathy and encouragement they had lent towards it, and vouched for the raising of the balance of the money to meet the indebtedness from the people of this community, when the formal dedicatory services were performed, conducted by the Bishop. This church enterprise may be denominated one of the most successful of which we have ever known.

The church is situated on the corner of Howard and Spring streets, nearly opposite to the Presbyterian church. It is built of pressed brick, with brown stone trimmings. Its style of architecture is Gothic, of neat design, and the structure, with tower and spire that point with modest directness high up toward the God in honor of whom it was erected, is finely proportioned, and characterized by a beauty and symmetry that produce a most pleasing effect upon the eye, and cause it to present a commanding appearance. The building is large and commodious, and has a basement story, in which are a lecture room and three class rooms, with seating capacity for six hundred persons.

The main audience room, including the gallery, will comfortably seat seven hundred persons. The walls and ceiling are handsomely frescoed in panel work, with a beautiful scroll in centre of panel on ceiling, and in color is a shade akin to the delicate pink hue of a lilac. The windows are of very handsomely stained glass, of various colors and designs, which mellow and soften the light into rays of beauty that are most pleasing and soothing to the eye. The pews are of novel and neat design, and made of young chestnut, trimmed with black walnut, and with their inviting cushions tempt one with the luxury of a seat that is almost irresistible. The pulpit and altar rail, composed of the same material, are very pretty, and command an expression of admiration every time they are looked upon. The pulpit and altar furniture, of walnut, upholstered with red plush, are very ornate, and beautify both pulpit and altar. The room is carpeted with a very pretty carpet, rich in color and design, and in all respects is one of the most pleasant, cheery, and handsome audience rooms in the State.

The erection of this church edifice was undertaken by our Methodist people here a little over a year ago, soon after the commencement of the pastorate of Rev. G. W. Miller, under whose untiring, earnest, and devoted leadership it has, in the midst of hard times, been rapidly pushed to successful completion. The Building Committee, composed of Messrs. G. W. Tate, D. Z. Kline, W. V. Hughes, M. W. Cowdrick, J. G. Love, William McClellan, and Rev. Miller, ex-officio, seconded the efforts of their pastor, and upheld his hands with a loyalty of devotion and disinterestedness of effort that were most worthy of the cause, and compelled success.

The ladies of the church deserve especial commendation for their unselfish devotion to the work, and the success of their efforts. At the commencement of the work they resolved themselves into a church furnishing committee, and elected Mrs. D. Z. Kline president of it; and under her lead, during the entire progress of the building, they, by holding festival after festival, fairs, lectures, and spelling bees, with a zeal and untiring energy most praiseworthy indeed, have raised a fund sufficient to carpet and furnish the church entire.

The architects and builders, Messrs. Hughes and Tate, both members of the building committee, by assuming to erect the church at the lowest possible cost, have not only evinced their consummate skill as excellent masters in their art, and their ability as economical managers, but have also done a good thing for Methodism. Our Methodist people certainly have great reason to give thanks and congratulate themselves on the result of their efforts, and to be proud of the imposing edifice they have erected in which to worship Almighty God. And our citizens may also be proud of the erection of a temple that is both an ornament and a credit to the town.

——For the first time since our advent into this county we are able to learn something of what is going on at Millheim. This comes of having a live paper like the *Journal* in that quarter to be a true index of passing events. But what a fearful state of affairs they disclose—not that that paper records any very grave crimes, as though the people were very bad, but it is a witness whose evidence seems to convict that people of being coarse, rude, vulgar, boorish—fearful obstacles in the way of an attainment of that higher type of civilization which should be the objective point for the people of every community. No people can be refined and elegant in their manners who do not place the highest importance upon a good education, and our teachers should be qualified to teach our children good manners as well as anything else, so that when they attain to the state of manhood and womanhood they are qualified to take their places in the world, and be an example of the truest type of the lady and gentleman. But the cause of a great deal of the coarseness that exists among the young of every community is the fact that parents often, when they see a young man making an effort to be mannerly and gentlemanly, they hold him up to ridicule before their own children as being "stuck up," and "trying to be something when he ain't," or "he's no need to put on so much style; I can remember when his father was no better than he should be." Do such parents ever stop to consider what the effect of such teachings will be upon their own children, and is it any wonder that they, not wanting to be called "stuck up," go to the other extreme and are stuck down. These remarks are called forth by reading the following articles in the paper of that town.

Who will dare to say that times are not hard, or that civilization is not taking a higher, nobler type? Last week two of our citizens had a violent street brawl, calling each other liars, and other beautiful names, in the presence of a promiscuous crowd, all about a quarter and a two-cent stamp. Exemplary conduct

Attention, Boys—We presume that most of you are going to camp-meeting, which commences to-day. We advise you in all kindness if you go to behave yourselves properly. Some young men have so little wit and breeding that they think it very smart to cut up, swear, and even get drunk on such occasions. This is simply a false and contemptible notion. We repeat our advice, behave yourselves. Bring no disgrace on your town, your parents or yourselves.

——It is announced that the Rev. Alexander McKelvey, of Plainfield, N. J., who was recently elected pastor of the Presbyterian church of this place, declines to accept the call. This action was anticipated in these columns two weeks ago, from the fact that it was stated that he receives five hundred dollars more per year where he is, with a more desirable parsonage than was offered here. It is highly proper that he shall remain where he is, if he so desires, and his congregation wishes to retain him; but it is not consistent with his ministerial calling to go round preaching in other churches as a candidate unless he proposes to accept a new situation in accordance with the views of the congregation thereof. It would have been a very easy matter for him, when here, to have taken a survey of the field, and to decide whether it would have been acceptable to him in all its parts: otherwise he could have intimated that he would not be a candidate. As it is, he has not only imposed upon the congregation, but he has betrayed the confidence of his intimate friends, who were so untiring in their efforts to introduce and recommend him. This action of Mr. McKelvey certainly deserves the condemnation of the Presbyterian church generally, for the reason that there was at least another acceptable candidate, before his advent here, who would have been elected and who, we are informed, would gladly have accepted the charge, but who could hardly be expected to do so now, under the circumstances. It may be a good thing that the congregation of this place is thus rid of him (McKelvey), but we feel it our duty to expose his perfidy, so that other congregations may not be entrapped under similar circumstances. Sharp practice is to be condemned under all circumstances, and more especially when performed by ministers of the gospel, of which Mr. McKelvey is certainly guilty to a certain extent in this transaction.

——Blackberries are sold on the streets of Hanover at the low price of four cents per quart.

——Call at Green's drug store, and get a circular, setting forth the virtues of the "Excelsior" Saratoga water, which is on draught at five cents per glass at that place. The water is sold just as it comes from the spring.

——The hardware dealers in this city have decided to close their stores in the future at eight o'clock in the evening. We give this bit of information for the benefit of those who live at a distance. They need not expect to find these stores open after this date later than eight o'clock P. M.

——We did not want it, but some of our distinguished brethren of the quill might, and we would especially call the attention of our magnificent brother, Kinsloe, of the Lock Haven *Republican*, to it, if he is in want of a winter overcoat. It is made of Shetland seal, lined with sea-otter, and is one of the exhibits in the Canada department of the Centennial Exhibition; price, $375.

——A Council of Recognition will be held this afternoon at one o'clock in the Baptist church, for the purpose of giving the proper recognition to the Bellefonte Baptist church as a regular church, previous to the meeting of the Baptist Association, which will be held this year at Three Springs, Huntingdon county, on August 30, 31 and September 1. There will be preaching at three o'clock P. M., and also at half-past seven o'clock this evening. A cordial invitation is extended to all to attend.

——We learn from the Centre Hall *Reporter* that Michael Weaver, an old citizen of Haines township, died suddenly of appoplexy on Thursday, Aug. 3d. Mr. Weaver had been at work in the field on that day, and returned in the evening for supper. After supper a neighbor visited him to buy a beef, and they went to the barn. They returned to the house and seated themselves on the porch, and while engaged in conversation in regard to the price, Mr. Weaver suddenly sank over in his chair and expired.

"The Wonders of the Moon."—Rev. Dr. Theo. Appel, professor of astronomy in Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pa., will deliver his popular lecture on the above subject in the Reformed church, at Hublersburg, this county, on Thursday evening, August 24th; and in the Reformed church at Jacksonville on Friday evening the 25th. Prof. Appel speaks his lecture—he does not read it. It is couched in plain language, suited to all classes of hearers. He has lectured in the principal cities and towns of this State, and always to the entire satisfaction of his audience. Admission, 25 cents. Tickets for sale at all the stores in the above named places, and at the door. Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Lecture to commence at 7½ o'clock.

Interesting Astronomical Event.—An event which is regarded with great interest by astronomers will occur next Friday morning, August 18th. The planet Venus will approach very near to a star of the first magnitude, known as Lambda, in Gemina—the least apparent distant of centres being less than one-twentieth part the diameter of the full moon. At that time the planet will be a morning star, rising before the sun, and sufficiently elongated from it to permit the phenomenon to be watched closely, though the time (before four o'clock) will be inconvenient for a popular exhibition. The distance of Venus from the earth being then only about forty and a quarter millions of miles, the phenomenon offers an opportunity for obtaining a knowledge of the parallax, and hence that of the sun, scarcely inferior in importance to that afforded by the transit of the planet across the solar disk nineteen months ago.

Thunderbolts from Millheim.—
Wanted—more rain.
Extinct—candidates.
Dusty—the thoroughfares.
Feeling sore—the defeated aspirants.
All the go—the prospective camp-meeting.
Poor satisfaction—that given the voters of Pennsvalley by the convention on Tuesday. All's well that ends well.
Plenty and impudent—the tramps wending their way to parts unknown.
Good opportunity—for the Republicans to nominate a good man on this side for Assembly. For him nomination means election, sure.
Increasing—Millheim's number of residences, quite rapidly, a sure sign of prosperity and success.

It is not customary to make communications of this kind serve as puffs, but your servant cannot refrain from praising and thanking the Millheim band for their many serenades of late.

The communication in the *Reporter* a short time previous to the delegate election, regarding some one's taking $1,000 pay for 17 days' work, was certainly in order, and should be passed around the newspaper circles as a specimen of Democratic "reform." Oh, yes! It would certainly render some of the "favored sons" of that party hors de combat. More anon.

Mollie Maguire.

August 8, 1876.

Personal.—Charley Glenn, the enterprising photographer on High street, has left for the Centennial, to attend the meeting of the Photographic Association.

—We had a call last week from Mr. Robert Bumiller, editor-in-chief of the Millheim *Journal*. He was in a great hurry, and did not stop but a moment.

—Mr. B. F. Phillips, who has been one of the merchants of Aaronsburg for a long time, has sold his store and is disposing of his goods at cost. Mr. Phillips is a smart, industrious fellow, and we suppose he has made a nice little pile in the store business.

—Templeton Gephart, the accomplished and gentlemanly book-keeper at Cruse's immense cigar emporium, talks of starting for the frontier to avenge Custer's death. We advise him before he starts to have his hair sand-papered down close.

—John Parsons, of Julian Furnace, is a miller by trade. He runs the Julian mills, owned by John Ardell, and also keeps hotel. He is a good Republican, and will do his level best for our ticket and our noble standard-bearers, Hayes and Wheeler. He paid for his paper like a good Republican, which is what pleases us.

—Last week we received a subscription from Julius Seigworth, by the hand of his son Lewis. Mr. Seigworth the elder is at present in the West—at St. Louis—where he has been for the last month, and where he expects to stay for three months to come. He has left his business here in the hands of his son, Lewis Seigworth, a lad eighteen years old. Although he is young in years he is old in wisdom, and conducts his father's business in the most thorough and creditable manner. He evidently knows how to keep a hotel, as anyone will see if he calls at the Central House, at Central City. Mr. Seigworth is a happy man to have so capable a son to leave in charge of his affairs here.

—J. H. Murphy, of Julian, is a collier by trade, and burns coal for Alexander Edmiston, who, by the way, is a first-class Republican, and a good man every way you take him. He has been a local preacher for the United Brethren for the last thirty years, and is also boss collier for the Valentines; sees to getting out their wood, paying their men, and attending to their interest generally in that section. But to return to Mr. Murphy. He is a good Republican and has three sons who are also sound, and will score all the votes they can for the Republican ticket. They are hard-working, industrious men and good citizens. Such men are the wealth of a nation—worth more than its gold and silver, or all the idle drones put together, because by their labor they produce something really useful. May God bless all such honest sons of toil.

Help the Poor.—There are in this vicinity many workingmen who have been idle nearly the whole summer, and many are doubtless suffering for the actual necessaries of life. Something should be done, some public improvement should be commenced in order to give these men employment. People must eat whether they work or not, and when there is no work the question is how to get bread. In a civilized community women and children must not be allowed to starve. While celebrating and rejoicing over our centennial anniversary, let it not be recorded for coming generations to read that we suffered women and children to die of starvation around us. Those who have must help those who have not. Suffering and want are being endured by many, the facts of which if generally known, would stir the sympathetic heart of the community to action. The mass of suffering on a battle-field will not stir the heart of a spectator as would the wail of a helpless child, and when people see strong men begging for work or something to eat, they are refused without even a thought of what their condition may be at home.

Cases have been reported to us of farmers in this vicinity who have an abundant crop of everything, refusing to let the children of the poor pick the berries that are going to waste in their fields, and driving them with dogs from their farms, when, no doubt, these same berries would have been the only dainties they have tasted for months! A case which we heard of last week, has perhaps no parallel for down-right meanness and pure cussedness. A farmer, who has been blessed with an abundance of fruit of all kinds, discovering some children in his fields did not at once chase them, but when this stony-hearted man thought they had been picking a sufficient length of time to have their vessels filled, he swooped down upon them and robbed them of every berry they had! Out upon such dastardly mean men who would refuse the berries to poor, half-starved families, that grow wild upon their waste land.

If the labor interests (and the prospects look gloomy) do not revive soon there will be unheard-of suffering this winter, and relief will have to be afforded some way; therefore the necessary machinery should be put in motion before the cold weather is here. This is a matter that should engage the attention of our charitably inclined people at once.

Excursion.—On Monday morning last, Daniel Rhoads, Esq., the gentlemanly and obliging Superintendent of the Bellefonte and Snow Shoe Railroad Company, who is also one of our most liberal and public spirited citizens, tendered a special train through Rev. G. W. Miller, to take Rev. Bishop Simpson, who was here on Sabbath dedicating the new M. E. church of this place, and some of his friends and acquaintances, on an excursion over their road to the summit of the Allegheny mountains. The Bishop appreciated the compliment, and gladly accepted the kind offer. At 8:30 A. M. the train was ready and the excursionists, composed of the Bishop, Rev. E. B. Snyder, of Pittsburgh, Revs. Smyser and Miller, Professor Davis, of Williamsport, together with a number of our townsmen of the M. E. church, got aboard, when Mr. Rhoads, the kind host of the party, signalled the engineer to apply the steam, and the party were off in jolly humor, being hurried to the mountains with electric speed. It was but a few minutes until the train reached the base of the Alleghanies, and commenced climbing right up its rugged sides by a series of zig-zag switches, in a manner that commanded the astonishment and admiration of all the party. The morning was bright and cheery, and the pure mountain air most bracing and invigorating. The mountain scenery being novel to most of the party, was the source of great pleasure and delight, which was manifested by continued expressions of admiration and enjoyment.

The Bishop was intensely interested, not only in the beauty and grandeur of the mountain scenery, but especially in the railroad that scaled the mountain heights almost like a chain of lightning, and showed his great appreciation of the kindness of Mr. Rhoads by commanding much of his attention and getting from him the history of the construction and running of the road. The party were so wholly absorbed in the pleasure and delight of the mountain's ascent that when the Summit was announced they manifested rather a regretful surprise because it had come so soon. Some were still more surprised to learn that they had climbed an altitude of eleven hundred feet in traveling a distance of fifteen miles in the space of a few minutes—that being the elevation of the summit of the mountain above Bellefonte at the point where the railroad crosses. After a few minutes halt on the summit, during which the excursionists enjoyed themselves in gathering berries and shrubbery, the regular passenger train from Snow Shoe arrived, upon which was R. H. Downing, Esq., the genial and polite President of the Bellefonte and Snow Shoe Railroad Company, who kindly greeted and welcomed the excursionists and at once became one of the party. The special car was attached to the regular train and the mountain's descent at once begun. In descending the mountain, to show the safety and security of the switches and the total absence of any danger, Mr. Rhoads had one of the unimproved switches misplaced, and the train ran right into it and by its own force threw the switch into its proper place for the train, which passed over it without the slightest jar, and impressed all on board with a very gratifying sense of security, and inspired the fullest confidence in the management and superintendency of the road. At a quarter past ten o'clock Milesburg was reached, when the Bishop, after kindly thanking the President and Superintendent of the road for their kind offices in affording him so enjoyable an excursion, took his leave of the party and was escorted by a number of persons on board the Bald Eagle valley train, and was on his way home to the city entertaining pleasant remembrances of his trip to Bellefonte among the mountains. At half-past ten the excursionists were again at home, with countenances radiant and glad with pleasure experienced during the two hours' morning excursion, and showed their appreciation of it by expressing their hearty thanks to President Downing and Superintendent Rhoads for their great kindness and hospitable conduct of the party.

——Last Monday afternoon as the stage which runs between this place and Milroy was leaving Centre Hall, a drunken man stepped out and demanded a ride. As there was four ladies in the stage at the time, and the man appeared too much intoxicated to behave himself well, the driver, Jimmy Woods, refused to let him ride, whereupon the drunken man pulled Woods from the seat. Jimmy, seeing that he was in for it, then went to work and dressed the fellow out completely. He got one of his fingers badly bitten, however, in the encounter.

——A fine line of tooth brushes at Green's.

MARRIED.

At the Presbyterian parsonage, at Pennsylvania Furnace, June 4, 1876, by the Rev. I. C Kelly, Mr. Wm. C. Moyer to Miss Sallie Smeltzer, both of Ferguson Township.

DIED.

At her home in Port Matilda, July 9, of lung disease, Miss Mollie Hasson, daughter of George and Nancy A. Hasson, aged 10 years, 6 months and 2 days.